

OFFICE MEMORANDUM . UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC, New York (100-29687)(7-2) DATE: 1/4/55

FROM : [redacted] SA

SUBJECT: IFLWU  
IS-C

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Attached hereto is a copy of a report dated 11/2/54 furnished to the writer by [redacted] on 11/8/54.

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The information contained in this report should not be disseminated outside of the Bureau unless it is paraphrased.

The original report is filed in serial # 743 of [redacted]

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The informant reported on a meeting of the Joint Council of IFLWU which took place in NY on October 5, 1954.

With respect to the captioned organization, the NY "Herald Tribune" reported on 6/16/50 that the CIO Executive Board voted on 6/15/50 "to oust the left-wing Fur & Leather Workers Union on the ground that it followed CP lines ---- For the Fur & leather Workers Union the ouster was a formality, as that union recently voted at its Atlantic City Convention to withdraw from the CIO."

- 1 - [redacted] (P&C)(7-4)
- 1 - 100-65715 [redacted] (12-10)
- 1 - 100-21754 [redacted] (12-10)
- ① - 100-95583 (CP, USA Line)(12-14)
- 1 - 100-14541 (BEN GOLD)(12-14)
- 1 - 100-121036 [redacted] (12-11)
- 1 - 100-62351 [redacted] (12-11)
- 1 - 100-103149 [redacted] (12-10)
- 1 - 100- [redacted] (7-6)
- 1 - 100-82169 [redacted] (7-5)
- 1 - 100-13334 [redacted] (12-11)
- 1 - 100-64395 [redacted] (12-10)

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APH:MCR  
JEM

*100-95583-121*

SEARCHED <i>ph</i>	INDEXED <i>ph</i>
SERIALIZED <i>ph</i>	FILED <i>ph</i>
<b>JAN 4 1955</b>	
FBI - NEW YORK	
<i>J. WATERS</i>	

C O P Y  
- - - -

Report

Fur Workers Union  
Activities

Nov. 2, 1954  
New York

[redacted], member of the Fur Workers Union gave the following details of a meeting of the Join Council and the Executive Board of the Fur Workers Union which took place in New York on Oct. 5th, 1954:

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At this meeting [redacted] of the Join Council of the Fur Workers Union [redacted] talked about the general conditions in the fur industry and he stated that the last conference of the International Executive Board of the Fur Workers Union was important not only because the Union had to take up a number of important "industrial" questions but also because of the question of strengthening the struggle against McCarthyism.

[redacted] stated that the Fur Workers Union is a fighting Union and that because of this the Union is being attacked by the reactionaries.

[redacted] underlined that the present task of the Fur workers Union "is to mobilize for the struggle against the fascist Brownell-Butler law." He said that the Taft-Hartley law is bad for the trade Union movement but "the Brownell-Butler law is now the real danger to the entire trade Union movement in the country."

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[redacted] reported that the International Conference of the Fur Workers Union adopted a number of resolutions on the fight against the Brownell-Butler law and he called upon every member of the Union (Fur Workers) to join in this fight.

At this meeting were also discussions on the resignation of Ben Gold as president of the Union.

att 1. 100-95583-121

[redacted] stated that because of the present political and economic conditions Ben Gold had no buisness to resign. Similar statements during the discussions were made by [redacted]

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The speakers proposed that Ben Gold should become a member of the Join Council of the Union and work there.

Ben Gold also spoke at this meeting. Gold stated that the entire trade Union Movement is goin trough "a trying period." He spoke of the raids that are being staged against the Fur Workers Union and he said that the Union must fight against all the attacks being made against the Fur Workers Union. Gold underlined that his resignation as president of the Union will not weaken the struggle of the Union "it will strenghten the Union in the struggle on every front." Gold underlined that the Fur Workers Union should be happy to have [redacted] "The new president is a great progressive fighter fighter" - Gold said.

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[redacted] of the Fur Workers Union closed the meeting with a statement that there was a time in the history of America when fraternal aid was considered subversive but the people rejected this concept and fought against it. The people will again rise against the "wild laws" of today. "We must fight against the Brownells and the McCarthys. I'm sure that our Union will always be in the forefront of the struggle against reaction and fascism."

[redacted] told me that at a mass meeting of some 3,000 fur workers which was held on Oct. 27th, 1954 in New York it was voted, on the recommendation of the Joint Council, to elect Ben Gold as a leader of the Joint Council. "Gold will be now ever more active in mobilizing the trade Union forces for the struggle against the anti-labor laws and the reactionary movement in general. Gold will also devote his time, energy and talent to strenghten the Fur Workers Union." said [redacted]

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OFFICE MEMORANDUM • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC, New York (100-122656)(7-2) DATE: 1/5/55

FROM : [redacted] SA

SUBJECT: BILL OF RIGHTS FUND  
IS - C

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Attached hereto is a copy of a report dated 11/9/54 furnished to the writer by [redacted] on 11/15/54.

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The information contained in this report should not be disseminated outside of the Bureau unless it is paraphrased.

The original report is filed in serial 747 of [redacted]

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The informant, in this report, set forth information concerning the organizational activities of the captioned fund.

- 1- [redacted] (P&C) 7-4
- 1-NY 100-7413 (NAT ROSS) 12-14
- 1-NY 100-61206 (HOWARD FAST) 12-15
- 1-NY 100-25780 (CORLISS LAMONT) 12-16
- 1-NY 100-104548 [redacted] 12-10
- 1-NY 100-82851 [redacted] 12-11
- 1-NY 100- [redacted] 7-6
- 1-NY 100-74560 (CP, USA - FUNDS) 12-14
- 1-NY 100-95583 (CP, USA - LINE) 12-14
- 1-NY 100-3620 (ACFPB) 7-2
- 1-NY 100-80675 (CRC) 7-2
- 1-NY 100-109061 (CITIZENS EMERGENCY DEFENSE CONFERENCE TO DEFEND SMITH ACT VICTIMS) 7-2
- 1-NY 100-110312 (NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO WIN AMNESTY FOR SMITH ACT VICTIMS) 7-2

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APH: MEN

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100-95583-122

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
JAN 4 1955	
FBI - NEW YORK	

*JV Waters*

C O P Y

Nov. 9, 1954  
New York

1,000,000 Fund for  
the "Protection of the  
Bill of Rights"

Nat Ross told me that Howard Fast told him that Corlis Lamont is now engaged in the raising of a fund of \$1,000,000 "for the protection of the Bill of Rights."

Corlis Lamont is the chairman of this fund [redacted]

[redacted]  
The [redacted] of this group is [redacted]  
The aim of the organizers of this one million dollars fund, according to Nat Ross, is to help financially organizations which are "carrying on a militant struggle for Civil Rights in the United States and to assist financially certain individuals, victims of reaction who have lost their jobs because of their fight for Civil Rights."

Nat Ross told me that Corlis Lamont allready turned over \$50,000 to some organizations (he didn't the names of the organizations, but I believe that the American Committee for the Protection of Foreign Born, the Anti-Smith Act Committee, the C.R.C. the Committee for Amnesty for the Political Prisoners received parts of this \$50,000)" for the purpose of "carrying on the struggle for the preservation of the Bill of Rights."

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att. 1. 100-9558-112

1/20

1/8/55  
NEW YORK, NEW YORK

BUREAU, NEWARK.....URGENT

[REDACTED]

SM-C, NEWARK, CO.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] ORALLY ADVISED SA JOSEPH J. MAC FARLAND THIS DATE OF THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION RE THE RECENT MEETING OF CP LEADERS IN NEWARK, NEW JERSEY WHICH INFORMATION HE ASCERTAINED FROM CONVERSATION WITH [REDACTED] IN OCTOBER OR NOVEMBER, LAST, [REDACTED] WROTE A LETTER TO WILLIAM Z. FOSTER, CP FUNCTIONARY WHEREIN HE CRITICIZED NY LEADERSHIP FOR FAILING TO ACTIVELY BACK THE [REDACTED] CAMPAIGN IN NJ ELECTION, LACK OF INTEREST IN THE WORKINGCLASS AND FOLLOWING THE LINES OF BROWDERISM AND TROTSKYISM. IN THIS LETTER SUBJECT SOLICITED THE AID OF FOSTER IN VIEW OF HIS BEING A GREAT ADVOCATE OF THE WORKINGCLASS TO ASSIST HIM IN THROWING OUT BROWDERIDES AND TROTSKYITES WHO ARE CURRENTLY IN CHARGE OF THE CP IN NJ. SUBSEQUENTLY SUBJECT PERSONALLY VISITED AL LANNON, CP FUNCTIONARY NEW YORK WHOM HE DISCUSSED THE SAME NJ SITUATION AND ALSO ADVOCATED

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8 - NEWARK  
(1 - [REDACTED] (PAC))

[REDACTED]

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- 1 - NY AL LANNON (100-8879)
- 1 - NY PERRIS PERRY (100-92763)
- 1 - NY CP, USA LINE (100-95583)
- 1 - NY (WILLIAM Z. FOSTER)
- 1 - [REDACTED]

100-95583-123

SEARCHED	INDEXED
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JUNOP:ALM(57-4) [REDACTED] 100-47178

PAGE TWO

THE OUSTING OF THE SO CALLED BROWDERITES AND THOMPSONITES FOR THE LACK OF INTEREST IN THE WORKINGCLASS. SOMETIME PRIOR TO JANUARY ONE, BUT SUBSEQUENT TO THE MEETING WITH LANNON, SUBJECT WAS INVITED TO A CONFERENCE OF THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE ON THEIR ALTERNATE TO DISCUSS HIS DISAGREEMENTS WITH THE NJ LEADERSHIP. [REDACTED] REFUSED TO ATTEND THIS SCHEDULED MEETING BECAUSE OF A PERSONAL GRIEVANCE AGAINST PETER'S PERRY, CP FUNCTIONARY, WHO WAS SITTING ON THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE DECLARING HE WAS INCOMPETENT TO SIT IN JUDGEMENT. IN VIEW OF [REDACTED] REFUSAL TO ATTEND THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE MEETING, LANNON ADVISED THAT THE LOCAL CP ORGANIZATION IN NJ OF THE PRECEDING EVENTS AND STATED HE IS EITHER "A DAMN FOOL" OR AN ENEMY AGENT AND THAT APPROPRIATE HEARINGS SHOULD BE HELD TO DECIDE THE FUTURE OF [REDACTED] IN VIEW OF HIS ACTIONS. ON OR ABOUT JANUARY ONE, FIFTYFIVE, [REDACTED] WAS ADVISED OF THE FORTHCOMING CONFERENCE OF LOCAL NJ CP LEADERS RE HIS ACTIVITY AND INVITED TO ATTEND. [REDACTED] SURMISING HIS DISMISSAL BY THE LOCAL COMMITTEE, IMMEDIATELY CALLED A CONFERENCE OF CLUB MEMBERS IN THE ESSEX COUNTY BOARD OF THE CP IN NJ AND OBTAINED THE SUPPORT OF ONE [REDACTED] LNU, NEGRO MALE OF CENTRAL WARD (WHO COULD BE IDENTICAL WITH [REDACTED] AND ONE [REDACTED] LNU, NEGRO FEMALE OF CENTRAL WARD AND ONE OR TWO OTHER IDENTITIES UNKNOWN WHO VOTED ON THE EXPULSION OF THE NJ CP LEADERS AND SECTION ORGANIZERS WHO WERE SCHEDULED TO ATTEND A CONFERENCE ON HIMSELF FOR JANUARY FOUR,

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PAGE THREE

FIFTYFIVE: ON JANUARY FOUR, FIFTYFIVE, AS PREVIOUSLY REPORTED, THE SCHEDULED MEETING WAS HELD OF THE LOCAL CP LEADERS INCLUDING ITS CHAIRLADY [REDACTED] WHEREIN [REDACTED] WAS CHARACTERIZED AS A DISRUPTER, SECURITY RISK, POSSIBLY AN AGENT OF THE ENEMY AND DEFINITELY A THREAT TO THE PARTY. INFORMANT CONTINUED THAT IN HIS MISUNDERSTANDING THAT THE SECURITY OF [REDACTED] WAS BROUGHT UP AT THE MEETING, BUT IMMEDIATELY DISCOURAGED BY [REDACTED] WITH THE STATEMENT THAT THIS CONFERENCE WAS FOR [REDACTED] ONLY AND THAT ANY ACTION PERTAINING TO HIS WIFE WOULD BE HANDLED BY HER LOCAL CLUB AND THAT THEIR DECISION WOULD BE FINAL. IT WAS THE OPINION OF THE INFORMANT'S CONFIDENCE IN THE PARTY THAT SHE TOO WOULD BE EXPELLED INASMUCH AS SHE TOO HAS BEEN CHARACTERIZED AS A DISRUPTER IN PARTY AFFAIRS. IT WAS FURTHER ASCERTAINED THAT THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE IN THE IMMEDIATE FUTURE WILL ISSUE AN EDICT TO ALL NJ CLUBS RE THE EXPULSION OF SUBJECT AND HAS, AS A RESULT OF THE ACTIONS OF THE PARTIAL ESSEX COUNTY BOARD, INCLUDING SUBJECT, [REDACTED] [REDACTED] PLUS ONE OR TWO OTHERS, DISSOLVED THE ESSEX COUNTY BOARD COMPLETELY UNTIL A RE-ORGANIZATION CAN BE SET UP. IT WAS THE OPINION OF THE INFORMANT'S CONFIDENCE THAT SUBJECT IN SOLICITING HIS FRIENDS TOGETHER AND EXPELLING THE NJ LEADERSHIP, PRIOR TO THE DATE THEY MET, WOULD IN EFFECT, nullify HIS OWN EXPULSION ON THE GROUNDS THAT THEY DO NOT HAVE THE PARTY. INFORMANT POINTED OUT THAT THE PRESENT CP SITUATION

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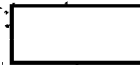
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PAGE FOUR

IN NJ IS CONSIDERED IN AN ACUTE STAGE OF DISRUPTANCE.



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DIRECTOR, FBI (100-3-72)

1/12/55

SAC, BOSTON (100-7908)

CP, USA, DISTRICT #1  
BOSTON DIVISION - POLITICAL ACTIVITIES

On 12/1/54, [redacted] provided this office with photographs of material in the possession of [redacted]

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[redacted] has been identified as the CP Underground Organizational [redacted] for District #1.

Some of this material related to the CP objectives and the CP line for both the 1954 and 1956 elections. This bears pencilled notations of [redacted] and mention is made therein of the formation of a third party.

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Two photographs of this material are being forwarded to the Bureau, one for the attention of the Central Research Desk for its information, and one photograph is being forwarded to the New York Office for this same purpose.

The original photographs of this material are being maintained in BS file [redacted]

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ENCLOSURES 2 (1-ATTN: CENTRAL RESEARCH DESK) (RM)

2 CC NEW YORK (ENC.-1) (CP, USA) (RM)

1 CC BS 100-16110 (CP POLITICAL ACTIVITIES)

1 CC BS 100-24107 (CP LINE)

TEN:ARS:atl

*One copy in  
100-79717 (Political Activities)*

*100-95583 - 124*

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
JAN 17 1955	
FBI - NEW YORK	

*J. V. Waters JW*

OFFICE MEMORANDUM UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC [redacted]

DATE: 1/14/55

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FROM : SA [redacted]

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SUBJECT : INFORMATION FURNISHED BY

[redacted]

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On 12/1/54, [redacted] furnished the writer with a one page leaflet entitled "Stop the KKK", issued by the Waterfront Section, CP - USA which he had received on 11/8/54 from [redacted] Waterfront Organizer and [redacted] of CP District 4, Waterfront Section. This leaflet is filed as [redacted]

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[redacted] advised that [redacted] received 250 copies of this leaflet from [redacted] for distribution in Baltimore while he was in New York on 11/7/54. Informant stated that at the same time, [redacted] also received 150 copies of the "Portlight" which is issued by the Waterfront Section, CP, 268 7th Ave., NY 1, NY, for distribution in Baltimore. The latter is being filed with the aforementioned leaflet.

The leaflet "Stop the KKK" invites the attention of the nation to the fights taking place in Delaware and Maryland over the enforcement of the desegregation decision of the Supreme Court. It claims that this desegregation trouble was started by "professional peddlars of race hatred" who promoted phoney student demonstrations; beating up Negro boys and girls; burning KKK crosses - - and other acts of violence. It further stated that the fight against the Court's decision is not only an insult and injury to the Negro people but a dangerous attack on our American democracy.

CMF:ah

ccs:

(5) - New York (Regis. Mail)

(100-55846 [redacted] Negro Question; Pamphlets & Publications

CP Line

100-16752 Waterfront Section Dist. 4

100-12537 [redacted]

100-1932 [redacted]

100-13098 CP Line

100-12485 Negro Question

100-12125 Pamphlets & Publications

100-10407 [redacted]

100-95583-125

SEARCHED [initials] INDEXED [initials]  
SERIALIZED [initials] FILED [initials]  
72 JAN 19 1955  
FBI - NEW YORK  
J.V. Waters [initials]

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Baltimore, Md.  
January 17, 1955  
[redacted] 5

M/SAC

On 1/5/55, [redacted] advised that [redacted] to date has not distributed the above letter. He stated that [redacted] failure to do this probably stems from differences which [redacted] experienced with the District Board at Baltimore, but that also [redacted] had told him he did not like the fact that the aforementioned leaflet was identified as being issued by the CP. The above information concerning the leaflet was furnished to the Bureau and New York under the caption CP USA DISTRICT 4, PAMPHLETS & PUBLICATIONS, IS - C in a dalet airtel dated 12/9/54.

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SAC, New York (100-21)(7-2)

1/24/55

[redacted] SA

MORNING FREIHEIT  
IS-G

Attached hereto is a copy of a report dated 12/17/54 furnished to the writer by [redacted] on 1/11/55.

The information contained in this report should not be disseminated outside of the Bureau unless it is paraphrased.

[redacted] The original report is filed in serial # 762 of

The informant furnished information as told to him by P. NOVICK, editor of the "Morning Freiheit" regarding the "peace movement" in Israel.

The "Daily Worker" of 12/9/46, page 7, column 1, in an editorial referred to the "Morning Freiheit" as the Jewish language Communist paper.

- 1 - [redacted] (P&G)(7-4)
- 1 - 100-7918 (P. NOVICK)(12-10)
- 1 - 100-95583 (CP, USA, Line)(12-14)
- 1 - 105- (GHETTO FIGHTERS)(Sec. 1)
- 1 - 105- (ANTI-NAZI PARTISANS)(Sec. 1)
- 1 - 105- (ISRAELI PEACE COUNCIL)(Sec. 1)
- 1 - 105- (WORLD PEACE COUNCIL)(Sec. 1)
- 1 - 105- (CP, Israel)(Sec. 1)
- 1 - 100-86624 (CP, USA, International Relations)(12-14)
- 1 - 65-15150 (ESINT)(Sec. 1)

APH:MGR  
(11 copies)

100-95583-126

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
JAN 24 1955	
FBI - NEW YORK	

*J. W. [Signature]*  
18-54

C O P Y  
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Report

The Communist "peace"  
Movement in Israel

Dec. 17, 1954  
New York

P. Novick, editor of the Morning Freiheit, told me that he received from Tel Aviv (Israel) "interesting data" on the "peace" movement in Israel:

The whole country of Israel celebrated last October the "month of peace". over 300 meetings on peace were held in the different cities.

At a special peace conference of the Chetto Fighters and the Anit-Nazi Partisans every party in Israel had there its' representatives, including the minister of education.

The Israeli Peace Council, which is connected with the World Peace Council, conducted a "national referendum for peace." Over 400,000 Israelis signed this "peace referendum", among the signers were 600 teachers, 200 doctors; 155 engineers; 100 writers, artists and actors and 10 Rabbais. During this "peace action" the leaders of the movement" Communists and left-wingers waged a strong campaign for the outlawing of the H. Bomb and against the aggressive policies of the western powers." said P. Novick.

He told me that "the Communist Party of Israel is in close contact with the Communist Parties of different Arab countries, working together to arouse the populations against the American-English aggressive plans in the near East."

OFFICE MEMORANDUM • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC, New York (100-80675)(7-2) DATE: 1/26/55

FROM : [redacted] SA

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SUBJECT: CRC  
IS-C

Attached hereto is a copy of a report dated 12/13/54 furnished to the writer by [redacted] on 12/15/54.

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The information contained in this report should not be disseminated outside of the Bureau unless it is paraphrased.

- 1 - [redacted] (P&C)(7-4)
- 1 - 65-5604 (BILL ALBERTSON)(12-11)
- 1 - 100-94907 [redacted](12-11)
- 1 - 100-77003 [redacted](12-13)
- 1 - 100-69692 [redacted](12-14)
- 1 - 100-76134 [redacted](12-13)
- 1 - 100- [redacted] (7-6)
- 1 - 100-84275 (WILLIAM PATTERSON)(12-14)
- 1 - 100-81675 (CP, USA Pamphlets and Publications)(12-14)
- 1 - 100-80640 (CP, USA Negro Question)(12-14)
- 1 - 100-10159 (AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION)(7-2)
- 1 - 100-7629 (NAACP)(12-14)
- 1 - 100-64057 [redacted](12-10)
- 1 - 100-47902 [redacted](12-14)
- 1 - 100-24624 (LOUISE PATTERSON)(12-15)
- 1 - 100-74560 (CP, USA Funds)(12-14)
- 1 - 100-52331 [redacted](12-14)
- 1 - 100-9118 (DASHIEL HAMMET)(12-14)
- 1 - 100-258857 (PAUL ROBESON)(12-15)
- 1 - 100-50817 (ROBERT DUNN)(12-14)
- 1 - 100-50847 (GEORGE MARSHALL)(12-15)
- 1 - 100-7413 (NAT ROSS)(12-14)
- 1 - 100-85051 (MILT FRIEDMAN)(12-9)
- 1 - 100-6622 (ANDY ONDA)(12-11)
- 1 - 100-48033 (IRVING POTASH)(7-6)
- 1 - 100-29687 (IFLWU)(7-2)
- 1 - 100-4931 (CP, USA)(12-14)
- 1 - 100-9365 (WILLIAM Z. FOSTER)(12-10)
- 1 - 100-1696 (ELIZABETH GURIEY FLYNN)(12-14)
- 1 - 97-169 ("DAILY WORKER")(7-2)
- 1 - 100-9364 (JAMES FORD)(12-15)
- ① - 100-95583 (CP, USA, Line)(12-14)

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100-95583-127

SEARCHED [initials] INDEXED [initials]  
SERIALIZED [initials] FILED [initials]  
JAN 23 1955  
FBI - NEW YORK  
J.V. WATERS JW

MEMO  
NY 100-80675

The original report is filed in serial # 721 of

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The informant reported on the establishment of the "steering committee" of the CRC at a meeting held on 12/9/54 at the office of the CRC, 6 East 17th Street, New York City.

The CRC has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.



C O P Y  
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Report

Civil Rights Congress  
Activities

Dec. 13, 1945  
New York

The Steering Committee of the Civil Rights Congress was officially established at a meeting held on December 9th, 1954 at the office of the C.R.C., 6 E. 17th St., New York.

Present at this meeting was Bill Albertson [redacted]  
[redacted]

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Bill Albertson was chairman. He also made the report on C.R.C. activities. Albertson said in his report that the main task at the present time is to take Patterson out of jail. He said that the Patterson case will go shortly to the U.S. Supreme Court. The main points will be the demand & bail and double jeopardy. He said that it is expected that the Supreme Court will give out a rulling on the bail issue within 3 weeks or so after receiving the case.

He reported that: the double postal cards: "protesting the persecution of Patterson to Brownell and greetings to Patterson" will be ready for distribution on Dec. 13th, 1954. A special C.R.C. "brochure" on Pattersons case will be ready on Dec. 15th, 1954. The C.R.C. is planning to send a 2F people Negro-white delegation of leaders of different mass organizations and trade unions "to see Brownell and demand from him to stop the persecution of Patterson." The C.R.C. is now in touch with some right wing organizations, such as the ACLU, NAACP, etc. asking them to take up the legal fight for Patterson. The NAACP agreed allready to put the question of the defense of Patterson on their agenda. "We will press this issue further. I think that some of these organizations will take up the legal fight for Patterson. This is important to us: it will give the case wide publicity. The Negro press, such as the Pittsburgh Currier and other publications will publish details about the case."

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[redacted] is now on an organizational and fund raising tour. She will be in St. Louis, Milwakee,

att 1. 100-95583-127

Pittsburgh, Boston, etc. Mrs. Patterson and Mrs. Johnson will address meetings - on Patterson and funds - in Philadelphia, Newark, etc. The plan is to have all of these meetings between January 3rd and January 25th, 1955." It would be a good idea to have a large mass meeting of 1,000 people in New York.

The meeting decided: to distribute in the N.Y. area a minimum of 25,000 of the double postal cards. To distribute 100,000 copies of the Brochure on Patterson case on a national scale and to insert in each brochure one of the double postal cards. This should be a free distribution. To hold a mass meeting on Pattersons case and in defense of C.R.C. on January 24th, 1955.

After some discussions and above mentioned decisions Albertson further reported: "Let's not kid ourselves, the government's persecution of the C.R.C. and the jailings of Patterson go far behind the governments demand of addresses and names which, probably do not existed any more. The Government was badly hurt when Patterson submitted "Genocide" to the U.N. and exposed the official American attitude towards the Negro people and this year again Patterson exposed the police-state tactics of this government in a document he submitted to the Inter-American Conference at Caracas. The document's title was "six year Retrogression toward a Police State." These are the real reasons behind the persecution of Patterson; this is also the reason why the government is trying to destroy the C.R.C."

He said that the C.R.C. will publish a brochure of the document "Six year Retrogression Toward a Police State" which will be ready for distribution in 30 days. "We must bring all of these and other facts to the attention of the people of this country and of other countries and expose the police-state actions of this government toward the C.R.C. and Patterson." He reported that the hearings on C.R.C. before National Board on Subversive activities started in Washington on Nov. 29th, 1954, and that "they are already parading a number

of professional stool pigeon witnesses, such as John Lautner, Sylvia ("from Brooklyn"), George, [redacted] ("from Pittsburgh"). The hearings cost the C.R.C. \$400 a week. They refused our demand to transfer the hearings to NY." He reported that the N.Y. State Committee on Charities and Philanthropic agencies "is also doing its bit to help destroy the C.R.C. They are entitled to get the C.R.C. financial report. But they also demand names and addresses. Why? [redacted] has his hands full with this Committee. He has to appear on Dec. 13th. I think he will get the Patterson treatment." He reported that the government served subponas on many people who were "in one way or another connected with C.R.C. since 1946." Subponas were served on [redacted]

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[redacted] "The government on a fishing expedition. These people can't tell anything. Just fighting: maybe some names will be mentioned. Now that I'm with the C.R.C. they might call on me to. But who cares. I got one rap, so I'll have another one." He said that Milt Friedman is handling all of these cases for C.R.C. and that it would be advisable that any one who is served a subpena should turn over the case to this lawyer. "Some have their own lawyers. It would be better if one lawyer would handle all of these cases. I would like you to have this in mind in case you are served a subpena." He said that the C.R.C. needs \$5,000 immediately and that N.Y. should raise for this fund \$1,500. His proposal on this was approved.

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He asked the steering committee to get busy on organizing "smal and larger area conferences in N.Y. under the slogan of "Defend the C.R.C. and William Patterson;" to organize house parties and small meetings in the different section in N.Y. "This action must be taken up immediately all over the country. We must organize public opinion and raise funds quickly." He told the meeting that: Andy Onda will be released on Dec. 18th. "He could be arrested by the F.B.I. and sent to Pittsburgh where he will be sentenced to 20 years. Should this happen we will send him in an ambulance in the company of a Doctor, a lawyer and an oxigen tank. This will cost \$1,000. Than we got be

ready to raise \$20,000 for bail. Irving Potash is free from prison "but he will be rearested under a clause in the new anti-Communist law - of being a member of the Communist Party. Bail will be needed but this will be furnished by the Fur Workers Union. The Union is planning a big reception for Irving within the next few days."

He told the meeting that he had a talk with "Bill". (William Z. Foster) He asked him to write an article on the Patterson case. "Bill said he will if I will give him some details. I gave him details and Bill had an article on the Patterson case "a very good one" in the Daily on December 8th. "Elizabeth also had a good article on Patterson in today's issue (9th) of the Daily. "The party (C.P.) will help us out but the main work we must do ourselves." He reported that some "5,000 copies of a letter under his signature has been mailed out and that more will go out as soon as we get in money for stamps".

The meeting "proclaimed" the organization of the C.R.C. Steering Committee. It was decided "to add as we go" more people to the Steering Committee. Louise Patterson, [redacted] and James Ford will be asked to become members of this Steering Committee and to come to the next meeting on December 20th, 1954, at 6 E. 17th St.

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OFFICE MEMORANDUM • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC, New York (100-27079)(7-2)

DATE: 2/1/55

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FROM : [redacted] SA

SUBJECT: IKUF  
IS-C

Attached hereto is a copy of a report dated 12/18/54 furnished to the writer by [redacted] on 1/11/55.

b7D

The information contained in this report should not be disseminated outside of the Bureau unless it is paraphrased.

The original report is filed in serial # 791 of [redacted]

b7D

The informant reported on a concert held by the IKUF at the Chateau Gardens in NY on 12/11/54.

The IKUF has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

- 1 - [redacted] (P&C) (7-4)
- 1 - 100-80635 (CP, USA, Jewish Activities) (12-14)
- 1 - 100-97574 [redacted] (12-14)
- 1 - 100-82401 [redacted] (12-11)
- 1 - 100-64389 [redacted] (12-16)
- 1 - 100-104143 (JEWISH PROGRESSIVE SCHOOLS) (7-2)
- 1 - 100-84862 [redacted] (12-16)
- 1 - 100- [redacted] (7-6)
- 1 - 100-95583 (CP, USA, Line) (12-14)
- 1 - 100-88297 (CP, USA, Cultural Activities) (12-14)
- 1 - 100-74560 (CP, USA, Funds) (12-14)
- 1 - 100-87760 (JEWISH PEOPLES PHILHARMONIC CHORUS) (7-2)
- 1 - 100- [redacted] (7-6)
- 1 - 100- (FRANCIS ADLER) (7-6)
- 1 - 100- [redacted] (7-6)
- 1 - 100- [redacted] (7-6)
- 1 - 100- [redacted] (7-6)

b6  
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APH:MCR  
(18 copies)

100-95583-128

SEARCHED.....	INDEXED.....
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FEB 1 1955	
FBI-NEW YORK	
J.V. WATERS	

C O P Y  
- - - -

Report

Celebration of 17 years  
of IKUF Activities

Dec. 18, 1954  
New York

Some 1,200 people came to a concert marking 17 years of activities of the Ikuf, a Communist-left wing controlled and directed "Jewish Cultural mass organization." This concert was held at the Shateau Gardens in New York on December 11th, 1954.

[redacted] of the affair was the artist [redacted]

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Among the speakers were [redacted] of the Ikuf, Itche Goldberg, [redacted] of the Jewish Progressive School, [redacted] of the Ikuf monthly "Yudishe Kultur" (Jewish Culture) and [redacted] of "Zamlungen", a publication of the "Writers Verbein" of the Ikuf.

The speakers underlined "the important work of the Ikuf" during the 17 years of its' existence. They called upon the people "to gather around the Ikuf and to strengthen the positions of the Jewish progressive Cultural and to struggle for peace."

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[redacted] said that "the Ikuf was born under the banner of struggle against fascism; the Ikuf will continue this struggle and will lead the Jewish masses in the fight for peace and democracy." On the call donations "to help the Ikuf to continue its' work for the development of the Jewish progressive Culture". Made by [redacted] about \$600 was collected.

In the entertainment program participated: The Jewish Philharmonic Peoples Chorus; Chelist [redacted] Actress Francis Adler; Pianists [redacted] and dancer [redacted]

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OFFICE MEMORANDUM • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC, New York (100-120724-C31)(7-2) DATE: 2/1/55

FROM : [redacted] SA

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SUBJECT: JEWISH CULTURE AND AID SOCIETY  
IS-C

Attached hereto is a copy of a report dated 12/26/54 furnished to the writer by [redacted] on 1/11/55.

b7D

The information contained in this report should not be disseminated outside of the Bureau unless it is paraphrased.

The original report is filed in serial # 787 of [redacted]

b7D

The informant reported on a special meeting of the captioned organization held on 12/24/54 at the headquarters of the ISAAC RABOY Shule, 3451 Giles Place, Bronx.

The informant reported that the Jewish Culture and Aid Society is the successor organization to Lodge 138 of IWO.

- 1 - [redacted] (P&C)(7-4)
- 1 - 100-87230 [redacted] (12-10)
- 1 - 100-95583 (CP, USA, Line)(12-14)
- 1 - 100-71163 [redacted] (12-10)
- 1 - 100-74560 (CP, USA Funds)(12-14)
- 1 - 100-21 ("MORNING FREIHEIT")(7-2)
- 1 - 100-99773 [redacted] (12-10)
- 1 - 100-3620 (AMERICAN COMMITTEE PROTECTION FOREIGN BORN)(7-2)
- 1 - 100-54651 (CP, USA, National Groups)(12-14)
- 1 - 100-14691 (ABNER GREEN)(12-15)
- 1 - 100-102359 [redacted] (12-16)
- 1 - 100-80635 (CP, USA Jewish Activities)(12-14)
- 1 - 100-95583 (CP, USA, Line)(12-14)
- 1 - 100-88154 [redacted] (12-15)
- 1 - 100-73516 [redacted] (12-11)
- 1 - 100-80644 (CP, USA, Youth Matters)(12-14)

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APH:MCR  
(17 copies)

*100-95583-1129*

SEARCHED	INDEXED
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FBI - NEW YORK	

C O P Y

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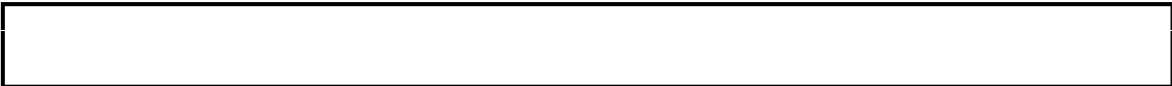
Report

American Committee for the  
Protection of Foreign  
Born Activities

Dec. 26, 1954  
New York

The Jewish Culture and Aid Society (formerly branch 138 J.P.F.O.) had a special meeting on Dec. 24th, 1954, at the headquarters of the Isaac Raboy School at 3451 Giles St., Bronx, N.Y.

Some 60 members were present at this meeting.




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He opened the meeting with a few remarks such as: "I am sorry to put a kind of a damper on the Holiday spirit which is calling for peace on Earth and good will towards men. There is very little good will in the hearts of the Dulles's and the Mc Carthys.

Peace will come to this earth not because of the Eisenhowers, but because the people of the earth want peace and when peace will come there will be good will towards all people. In this new world there will be no place for the McCarthys."

"I can see only one thing for the immediate present - the will of the people to fight for peace, for a better world."

He called upon everyone "for a new year resolution" to "fight for peace, to defend and to extend our democracy; to defend our organizations, our leaders and our cultural achievements."

 of the society, asked the people "to give money for the Morning Freiheit drive. This is a week when people are more generous. Please,

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Att 1. 100-95583-129



give more than you figured to give for the Morning Freiheit which is leading the people's struggle for peace and good will."

The collection for the Morning Freiheit brought in \$145.

[redacted] who was a delegate to the National Conference of Committee for the Protection of Foreign Born which took place at the Yugoslav Hall in New York on December 11-12, 1954, made a report on this conference, which he characterized "as a great conference to which 323 delegates came from 15 states. This was a conference of free people who came to plan the fight for the rights of all Americans - native born Americans, naturalized Americans and foreign born Americans."

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[redacted] reported that most of the work of the conference was carried out in 13 panels which included: The Russian, Jewish, Hungarian, Akrainian, Italian, Yugoslavian, Armenian, Chechoslovakian, Greek, Latvian and Baltic groups.

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He stated that these panels played the most important role in the conference because "they brought reports from different parts of the country and from different segments of the population and told the real stories of the persecutions against native born, naturalized citizen and foreign born. From these panels came the most important recommendations which were formulated in plans and resolutions for an all out fight against the fascist Walter-McCarran law."

He spoke of the reports made to the conference by Abner Green and [redacted]. He said that Abner Green under "the anti-Semitism of the Walter McCarran law is obvious from the fact that of 340 foreign born whom the Department of Justice is trying to deport over 100 are Jews."

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Reporting on the Jewish panel [redacted] said that 75 delegates participated in this panel. Speakers at this panel reported on "the persecutions in Miami, in Pittsburgh"

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and about "the attempts of the Department of Justice to revoke the citizenship of such Jewish progressive leaders as Paul Novick, [redacted] "From the reports at the panel one had to come to the conclusion that the reactionary wave in the country brought with it a strong wave of anti-semitism. Anti-Semitism showed its' ugly head in the cases of the expelling of the teachers in New York the majority of whom were Jews and in the Monmouth case of open anti-semitism. There were many such reports at the Jewish panel."

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He reported that [redacted] reported to the conference on the Jewish panel. [redacted] said that the Jewish panel adopted a "5 point program of action" which [redacted] recommended for adoption by the National Conference. [redacted] recommendation was accepted.

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The 5 points are:

1. The American Committee for the Protection of the Foreign Born should address a letter to all Jewish National organizations pointing out the dangers and the racist-anti-semitic character of the Walter-McCarran law.
2. The Jewish delegates to this conference should take the initiative or organizing local Jewish Committees for the protection of foreign born in every community where there aren't any.
3. In those communities where there are "victims of the Walter-McCarran witch hunt", to try to draw into the work against the Walter-McCarran law all the Jewish forces of the given community.
4. To give all possible aid in the struggle for the repeal of the Walter-McCarran law.
5. To give all possible aid to the American Committee for the Protection of the Foreign Born.

[redacted] said that during the panel (Jewish) discussion [redacted] (of the Morning Freiheit) made a strong speech in which he underlined the importance of educating and propagandizing the Jewish masses all over the country to take up, to engage in the fight for the repeal of this fascist, un-American law."

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He said that the central point of all discussions at the Jewish panel and at the National Conference was - fight for the repeal of the Walter-McCarran law."

"The resolutions which were adopted by the Conference ("there were some 15 of them") call upon all American people, native and foreign born, to join in the struggle to force the repeal of the Walter-McCarran law."

He said that the "Youth group at the Conference, which consisted of a member of sons and daughters of persecuted foreign born parents, also adopted an important action program."

"In its' report to the conference the youth group outlined the following points of action for the repeal of the Walter McCarran law: The organization of youth delegations to senators and congressmen; to contact every youth organization in the country asking them to join in the fight for the repeal of the Walter-McCarran law and the organization of youth conferences and mass meeting to popularize the demand for the repeal of the Walter-McCarran law."

"This was a great fighting conference. It was a peoples conference fighting against reaction and reactionary laws. Fighting for the rights of all Americans."

After this report the official meeting came to an end. The meeting turned into a kind of a party. Food and coffee was served.

TO : Director, FBI (100-3-4)  
 Att'n: Central Research

FROM : SAC, New York (100-26603-C40)

SUBJECT : CP, USA  
 District No. 2, Bronx County  
 IS-C

DATE: 2/1/55

On 1/7/55, [redacted] was contacted by SAS [redacted] and ANDREW STERTZER. The informant made available for photostating a copy of a report issued by the CP, USA. The informant advised that the report, which pertains mainly to the Bronx County CP, was issued by the Party and was to be used as a basis for discussions by the members at club meetings.

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The informant advised that the CP was extremely worried about the decline of the "Daily Worker" and "The Worker" subscriptions and that the report was issued by the Party to attempt to stop the decline and to spearhead an all out drive by the Party to increase circulation of the "Daily Worker" and "The Worker."

The informant stated that in the Bronx area, the circulation of the "Daily Worker" and "The Worker" has fallen a way down and it has reached the point where even the current CP members are afraid to have these papers delivered to their homes for fear that they will be branded by their neighbors as Communists.

b7D

- 1- [redacted] (12-10) (Encl.)
  - 1- CP, USA-Manhattan (100-26603-C42) (12-14) (Encl.)
  - 1- CP, USA-Brooklyn (100-26603-C43) (12-11)
  - 1- CP, USA-Queens (100-26603-Cr1) (12-13)
  - 1- CP, USA-Westchester (100-26603-C44) (12-9)
  - 1- CP, USA-Education (100-80633) (12-14)
  - 1- CP, USA-Funds (100-74560) (12-14)
  - ① CP, USA-Line (100-74560) (12-14) 100-95583
  - 1- CP, USA-Pamphlets & Publications (100-81675) (12-14)
  - 1- CP, USA-Membership (100-80638) (12-14)
  - 1- CP, USA-Organization (100-80641) (12-14)
  - 1- CP, USA-Political Activities (100-79717) (12-14)
- (Cont'd on next page)

Encs. (2)

AS:DMR

100-95583-131

SEARCHED.....	INDEXED.....
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FEB - 7 1955	
FBI - NEW YORK	
<i>g.v. Waters</i>	

*FW*

Letter to Director, FBI  
NY 100-26603-040

[redacted] further advised that because of the current CP organization involving small clubs and sections and because of the lack of attendance at meetings, the Party has found it very difficult to distribute these papers through Party Channels; such as picking the papers up at meetings; having members deliver them, et cetera.

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As the above described report had to be returned immediately, the NYO was only able to obtain a photostat of the original.

A photostat of the report is being maintained as a serial in the informant's file, [redacted]

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Attached to this letter is a mimeographed copy of the complete text of the CP report.

In the event any of the information contained in this letter is issued in a report, care should be taken to paraphrase the information in order to protect the identity of the informant.

As the CP report is thirteen pages in length, the following is a review pointing out the highlights of the report:

Although the cover page mentions various counties within the New York City area, the body of the report itself deals with Bronx County. It is believed that similar reports have been prepared for other counties in New York City.

The report reflects that the "Daily Worker" circulation in New York City has declined from a daily circulation of 10,444 in 1948 to 4,375 in 1954, for a total decline of .581 per cent.

(Copies cont'd)

- 1- CP, USA-Strategy in Industry (100-89590)(12-14)
- 1- L'Unita Del Popolo (100-10285)(7-2)
- 1- "Daily Worker" (97-169) (7-2) (Encl.)
- 1- ELIZABETH G. FLYNN (100-1696)(12-14)

Letter to Director, FBI  
NY 100-26603-C40

"The Worker" circulation in New York City for 1954 was 11,798, a 356 per cent drop from the year 1952.

The report is critical of the Bronx CP's failure to carry out its role in the distribution of "The Worker" and the "Daily Worker." In connection with this, the report points out the following:

The time has come for the Party to make an organized intervention into the circulation problem. The "Daily Worker" and "The Worker" must be seen as a prime instrumentality for the political organization of Party units. The circulation of the Party's press is crucial in the mobilization of the Party for 1956.

The Party has not faced up to the fact that the paper plays an indispensable role in the strength of the Party, ideologically, politically and organizationally.

Increased readership of the "Daily Worker" and "The Worker" will produce the following:

- 1.) Great ideologically unity in the Party.
- 2.) A quicker grasping of a common line of policy for the Party.
- 3.) A more effective unified program of action by the Party.

The inter relationship of the Party and the press is a continuing one. The American Party possesses a certain unique quality, among the Marxist Parties of the World, in its traditional failure to comprehend in its work the interconnection of the Party and its paper.

The circulation of the Marxist press is an instrument of the Party's mass line.

Letter to Director, FBI  
NY 100-26603-C40

Every Party member must guarantee the circulation of the "Daily Worker" and "The Worker." Past experience of the Party has proved that the people will accept the Party and its press. The Party must come out into the open, as a Party which is sealed off from the people can not survive. Comrades in other countries were able to circulate the Marxist press under illegal and fascist conditions. Should the American Party be found lacking in its resources under more favorable conditions?

Press work must be the political and organizational responsibility of every Party leader, member and unit. The Party must be the distributing apparatus for the Marxist press. Club and Section organizers must handle the paper physically. Press committees and functionaries must help with problems such as routes, handling, checkup and controls. There is no substitute for the political and organizational leadership of Party committees.

The Bronx CP plans to develop a campaign covering five categories to reach a goal of 4,365 "The Worker" readers and 705 of the "Daily Worker" readers. Fifty per cent of this goal is to be reached March 15, 1955, and 100 per cent by 5/1/55. Twelve hundred of the proposed "The Worker" subscribers are to be from the Bronx membership, while 1,325 are to be distributed through contact bases and 1,000 are to be distributed through the use of six shop-gate concentrations.

In order to accomplish this goal, the following proposals were made:

- 1.) In every Party Section, both community and industry, the second most effective comrade should be press director.
- 2.) Every Tuesday night, 8 until 10 p.m. a press station will be held at the book shop. Delivery arrangements should be made there.
- 3.) Every Party organization from the clubs up, should have a local press plan with year-round goals and a specific responsibility to carry out the overall plan.

Letter to Director, FBI  
NY 100-26603-C40

- 4.) The Party organization should become the apparatus for the distribution of the press.
- 5.) A series of discussions should be organized throughout the Party to guarantee fulfillment.
  - a. County-wide meeting of Section organizers on December 17.
  - b. Delegated County Conference during second week of January.
  - c. Section membership meetings to carry in decisions and discussions of conference.
  - d. Special checkup meetings at end of February
  - e. Evaluation meetings at end of March.
  - f. Series of ~~September~~ meetings to insure consistency of year-round objectives.

The slogan is, "EVERY PARTY MEMBER A WORKER BUILDER."



NY 100-26603-040

DAILY WORKER average daily circulation:

New York City

Bronx

1948 - 10,444  
 1949 - 10,198 .023% decline  
 1950 - 8,853 .131% decline  
 1951 - 7,369 .167% decline  
 1952 - 5,701 .226% decline  
 1953 - 5,506 .035% decline  
 1954 - 4,375 .258% decline  
 9/54 - 3,427

year subs bundles total

1950 25 180 185  
 1951 33 8 39  
 1952 37 3 40  
 1953 44 2 43  
 1954 45 8 53

Total decline '48-'54 -  
 6,069 .581%

1954  
 Jan. - 12 June - 43  
 Feb. - 10 July - 36  
 Mar. - 44 Aug. - 42  
 Apr. - 49 \*Sept. - 115  
 May - 51 Oct. - 8

\*Flynn Camp.

WORKER... circulation:

Bronx - excl. nwsstnds:

1954

subs achvd '54	Year	subs	bundles	total	%declines
Manhattan 2400	1950	2488	568	4076	
Brooklyn 2300	1951	2497	178	2675	.343%
Bronx 1300	1952	2136	108	2244	.157%
Queens 1000	1953	1305	183	1688	.247%
Bundles 2500	1954	644			
Nwsstnd 2300	bun sbs.	433	39	1116	.22%
Total 11800					

Circulation decline:

Total Bronx decline

'54 2960 .726%

1952 - 18,343  
 1954 - 11,798 .356%

Subscription expiration as of 2/54:

	DW	WORKER
Nov. - Dec. '54	4	61
Jan. - Mar. '55	15	551
Apr. - June '55	15	407
Total	34	1019
F.T.U.L. local	1283	

NY 100-26603-040

The failure to overcome the traditional weakness in respect to the circulation of our press now confronts the Party with a qualitatively new situation. The time has come for us to answer the question: shall we have a Daily Worker? Unless we answer the question now in word and deed we shall not have a daily paper within the next six months.

Under the conditions of today the press should play an extraordinary clarifying role. Many forces are at work on the ideological clarity of the left. The bourgeoisie, in the first place, through its intimidating tactics, separates many progressive forces from our literature and our press. There is need for the organized intervention of the Party in such a manner as to overcome the valid (and invalid) problems connected with distribution in the old forms.

Other organs compete for the minds of our comrades. More Party members read the Guardian than the Daily Worker. Sixty per cent of our people read the New York Post. Not to deny the important anti-fascist contributions of some of these, they are (with left or right distortions) hardly the protagonists of a Marxist outlook.

There is a deep concern for organizational weakness in the Party. But the organizational deterioration reflects ideological disunity of one sort or another. And we cannot come to grips with the one unless we wrestle with both - simultaneously.

The Worker and Daily Worker must be seen as a prime instrumentality for the political organization of our Party units. A Party member who does not see the inter-relationship of the two inevitably undermines both.

The Daily Worker and Worker are among the most important ideological and political weapons of the workingclass

NY 100-26603-C40

movement. Through them the advanced message of Marxism is brought to the masses, helping to bring understanding on issues around which the struggle must be waged today. The circulation of our press is crucial in the mobilization of our Party for 1956.

The 15th Convention correctly stated: "it is still true that our single greatest weakness is the weakness of initiating, organizing and leading mass movements and struggles. We have not yet mastered the tactic of the united front from below."

All of us agree on the urgent need of strengthening the Party ideologically, politically and organizationally. There is a growing realization that this can be achieved only in the context of unfolding the Party's vanguard role in the shops and people's organizations. What we have not yet faced up to is the indispensable role of the paper in this regard. What impact does the Daily Worker have on the mass work of the Party? It and it alone offers three vital ingredients for our mass line.

1) The greater the readership the greater the ideological unity of the Party.

2) The greater the readership the quicker a common line of policy is grasped by our Party.

3) The greater the readership the more effective unified program of action is unfolded by our Party.

We must reject all thinking that seeks to isolate the question of the press from the unsolved political tasks of the Party. We must at the same time close the gap between the present level of mass work and the building of the press.

The circulation figures which accompany this report are a documentation of "one of the most insidious forms of liquidation of the role of the Marxist vanguard in the present period." (A. STEVENS in NEW OPPORTUNITIES)

NY 100-26603-C40

Bad as the total picture is, there are particular questions which we must ask ourselves. Why, for example, city-wide do we have 50% of 1950's Daily Worker circulation (mainly on newstands) while the Bronx Party has only 5% of its 1950 bundle order? Why did the city-wide circulation of the Worker decline .35% from 1952 to 1954 while the Bronx loss was 50%? Why does the Brooklyn Party organization circulate 2000 Workers a week and the Bronx only 59?

How can we speak of carrying out the vanguard role of the Party at the very moment we liquidate an indispensable aspect of it? Would it be correct then, as one comrade placed it, to state that the Party leadership in the Bronx has been guilty of not carrying out the line of the Party? The characterization may be sharp, but then too, so is the situation and tenderness will not assist us to make the decisive turn.

We have two serious deviations in our political work operating simultaneously and both flow from basic distortions of the united front.

Those comrades who attempt to solve party organizational problems outside the framework of its mass work, in life negate the vanguard role of the Party.

Those comrades who devote all their attention to the unfolding of mass work and relegate questions of Party organization to a secondary status, in life negate the role and need of a continuously strengthened and expanding Marxist Party within the peoples movement.

What have been some of the main weaknesses in past efforts to expand the circulation of our press? We have conducted narrow, routinized organizational battle to get the greatest number of subs in the shortest possible time. Press building campaigns were one of a number of campaigns with no relevance to our mass tasks. Each campaign had a specific time allocation. The significance of press in Party life died as the next campaign broke upon us. The Worker and the Daily Worker, however, have a year

NY 100-26603-C40

round existence as must our concern and devotion to all problems and issues the people face. The inter-relationship of Party and press, good or bad, is a continuing one. Whether that relationship will be good or bad depends upon us.

The full value of a Marxist Daily is realized when it is an arm of the Marxist movement. The history of L'Humanity, L'Unita del Popolo and Iskra is a history of the struggle for the organized inter-relationship of the movement and its organs. LENIN cherished the role of Iskra because each copy represented the physical contact of one MARXIST with another. He wrote:

A newspaper is not merely a collective propagandist and collective agitator, it is also a collective organizer, in that respect, it can be compared to the scaffolding erected around a building construction; it marks the contours of the structure and facilitates communications between the builders, permitting them to distribute the work and to view the common results by their organized labor.

V. I. LENIN - What is to be done?

The political center of gravity in this fight for circulation must be to win the entire leadership and each comrade to grasp this Leninist concept. Everything turns on this point. The American Party has a certain unique quality among the Marxist Parties of the world in its traditional failure to comprehend in its work the inter-connection of the Party and its paper. In New York City we have tended to abdicate our historic role in this regard to the U.S. Post Office and Metropolitan Distributors. These additional channels must be used to the maximum. However, we cannot tolerate a situation in which they are substituted for the role of the Party.

There is considerable resistance among many comrades to bringing the paper to Party members. These comrades don't want to be "tied up" bringing the paper

NY 100-26603-C140

to one of our people. This viewpoint reflects a gross underestimation of the ideological struggle. It feeds the "Hard core" theory of an elite within the Party. A small group of actives will not fulfill the tasks facing us. We must wage a constant, vigorous struggle to win a larger section of the membership to participation. The press is an invaluable aid in this struggle. The idea that the delivery of our paper is "menial" fails to consider the contents of that which we deliver. If a Party club had a route in December - how could that form of organization been used during the MC CARTHY censure debate. If it existed in October, what role could it have played in mobilizing for the elctions. It could have meant the activization of many inactive comrades. . . and sympathizers. The circulation of our press by our Party (as distinguished from the paper in and of itself) is an instrument of our mass line. A contribution, in one of many ways, towards the guarantee of circulation must become the one basic task demanded of every Party member - whether by receiving or distributing. When PALMIRO TOGLIATTI sold L'Unita in the streets of Rome he demonstrated the Leninist concept that distribution of our press is one of the highest honors of Party membership.

Considerable hesitation arises from the mistaken idea that the people will not accept us, or that such circulation will isolate us. Our experience in the 24th C.D. in the Flynn campaign proved the opposite. The Brooklyn shop gate experiences proved the opposite. Masses of people will accept our press. More will read it than buy it. But our concern is to guarantee a readership to the extent of our ability. Certain comrades felt that it was wrong to run a Flynn campaign. But more Bronx Communists spoke / <sup>politics</sup> ~~politics~~ more non-Communists in ten days than in the previous 355 days. Was this wrong? We built a temporary coalition of 4000 Communists and non-Communists in defense of the rights of the Communists and the American people. Was this wrong? If a group of members from Mosholu go to 4000 auto workers in Tarrytown with the Worker - are we more or less isolated from the working class?

NY 100-26603-C40

Another argument sometimes put forward is the "louse-up" theory. This holds that a comrade in a shop or a right-led organization can play no role in building circulation since this would jeopardize the comrade's position. Certainly we are not unmindful of questions of security. But do considerations of security preclude our responsibility to press or do they serve as a guide in developing our plan? A comrade in a shop or organization who has erected a cordon sanitaire about himself has reason to examine in a fundamental way the character of his political base. Some comrades say we cannot afford for the Party to come out in the open. The Party cannot afford not to come out in the open! Because a Party which is hermetically sealed off from the people cannot survive. If our comrades in other countries found the ways to circulate the Marxist press under illegal and fascist conditions, shall we be found lacking in resources under more favorable conditions?

There is also a "this is not the time" theory. This is expressed many ways. Some comrades say: first shift our people into the mainstream, then we'll tackle the independent role. Others place it in the "one task at a time" concept. A common denominator to all of these is a failure to understand the political character of the question. Eighteen years ago the Bronx came within a few thousand votes of electing an American Labor Party candidate Borough President. But the gap between the level of mass work and press circulation existed then, too. The failure of our Party to circulate our press is of long duration. The new feature is the depths of the crisis in circulation. The "crisis" itself, so to speak, is not new. Both questions depend upon the character of our struggle for a correct line in mass work, one that does not suffer from either right or left distortions. Nor is it correct to equate this task with all others. A resolute struggle for readership, particularly within the Party, becomes the basis for the fulfillment of many tasks.

NY 100-26603-C40

We have in the past attempted to build press clubs. Or we've handpicked comrades whose main responsibility is press work. These efforts have helped. But two weaknesses have become associated with them. On the one hand the press workers become isolated from the mass work of the Party. On the other hand, there is a tendency to restrict press activities to this limited grouping. This is wrong. Press work must be the political and organizational responsibility of every Party leader, of every Party member and Party unit. The Party should be the distribution apparatus. The club and section organizers must physically handle the paper. Press committees and functionaries should be an arm of the political leadership concretely helping service such problems as route, the handling, check-up and controls. But there is no substitute for the political and organizational leadership of Party committees.

Therefore, we are proposing a year round attack on the problem in which subscriptions form one substantial part. We are proposing an intensive drive period as the opening gun in the campaign.

The leadership of the Bronx visualizes the development of this campaign in five principal categories.

(1) The primary base of press work must be the Party membership. This phase must be our first line of attack since the development of the readership among comrades is crucial to the entire effort. We want to get every member's family to subscribe individually or as part of a route delivered in a shop or community etc. This task we propose to accomplish by February 15th.

Objective: 1200

(2) The contact base of the membership is our second target. Every comrade should have at least one shopmate, friend, relative, etc., who will agree to become a reader of our paper. This must be seen as a fundamental part of the struggle to relate the vanguard to the mass. The major effort here will



NY 100-26603-C40

begin after February 15th and should be accomplished by June 30th.

Objective: 1325

(40% of these two objectives exist in expiring subscriptions)

(3) The twenty concentrated housing projects and heavily populated workingclass districts must be made a focus for the distribution of the paper and the building of routes. At least a third of these should be started by March. All should be in operation by June.

Objective: 640

(4) Six shop-gate concentrations have been selected as Bronx tasks. Distributions before half these shops should be in operation by March, the balance by the 1st of May.

Objective: 1000

(5) The Bronx County organization should mail out individual copies of the Worker to mass organizations: leaders together with whatever additional material the Party issues. This feature should be operative by March 1st.

Objective: 100

We have also proposed goals for Daily Worker circulation of 300 in industry and 405 in community. Those targets, to be achieved 50% by March 15th and 100% by May 1st, should be based largely on the membership with emphasis on the distribution in industry particularly in the shop clubs. A feature which the communists should make extensive use of is the Daily Worker sub.

NY 100-26603-C40

The Party has set itself objectives which conform to a correct estimate of the role of the Marxist press. The ability to achieve these goals rests in the hands of the Party - in the hands of the leadership in the first place.

The Party has time and time again demonstrated its magnificent ability to respond to a correct call to carry out its line. Our experiences during the Flynn campaign, when a section of the membership, made an historic contribution to the life of our movement, are evidences of this. We must address ourselves to the task of winning the entire Party membership to this struggle. No one is exempt from the task of carrying out this responsibility. It is our duty to work out the necessary methods to make this possible. We are convinced that the expanded circulation is both necessary and realizable.

To help implement this plan the following proposals are made:

(1) In every Party section (community and industry), the second most effective comrade should be Press Director.

(2) Every Tuesday night (8-10 P.M.) a press station will be held at the bookshop. Delivery arrangements should be made there.

(3) Every Party organization from the clubs up should have a local press plan with year round goals and a specific responsibility in carrying out the over-all plan.

(4) The Party organization should become the apparatus for the distribution of the press.

(5) A series of discussions should be organized throughout the Party to guarantee fulfillment:

- a. County-wide meeting of Section Organizers on December 17th

NY 100-26603-C40

- b. Delegated county conference during 2nd week of January
- c. Section membership meetings to carry in decisions and discussions of conference.
- d. Special checkup meetings at end of February
- e. Evaluation meetings at end of March.
- f. Series of September meetings to insure consistency of year round objectives.

EVERY PARTY MEMBER A WORKER BUILDER

for 4365 .CRITER readers!

for 705 DAILY WORKER readers!

NY 100-26603-040

Proposed goals Daily Worker circulation indrease: Bronx

50% by March 15th - 100% by May 1st

<u>Industry</u>		<u>Community</u>			
Fur	100	SW area	35	E. Bx. area	25
C-IO	50	MW area	60	Prospect	20
C-II	30			S Bx.	10
Hotel	25	Van Cort	30	HP-Frmm	25
Rest.	15	NW area	40		
Print	50			Westch	40*
Pktbk.	10	Coops	40		
Misc.	20	All-Olin	40	Tot. Ind.	300
		NE area	40	Tot. Com.	405
Total	300			Total	705

\* increase over current circ.

Proposed goals WORKER circulation increase (subs and bundle subs):

	2/15	3/15	5/1	6/30
Industry	400	500	650	850
NW	120	150	190	250
SW	70	90	115	150
NW	95	120	150	200
NE	165	200	280	350
Con.	110	130	160	225
E. Bx.	95	120	150	200
Westch.	145	180	230	300
Totals	1200	1490	1905	2525

NY 100-26603-C40

PROPOSED GOALS & CONCENTRATION POINTS WORKER DISTRIBUTIONS:

Tarrytown Auto 4000 workers	300	Westch. & NW	By 2/15
Electro-Chem 500 workers	100	Prospect & Claremont	By 3/15
Mott Haven RR 1000 workers	150	S Bx.	By 2/1
NY Times 5000 workers	150	SW area	By 2/15
Waldorf-Astoria 2500 workers	150	NW area	By 4/1
Laundries (3) 1000 workers	150	Hunts Pt., & E. Bx.	

NY 100-26603-C40

Proposed goals & Concentration Points WORKER routes:Housing Projects:

Sedg m inc	20
Amalg pvt	50
Co-ops pvt	100

Ednld I inc	20
Estchr m inc	25
Hlsde pvt	25
Gun Hill m	
inc	25
Pksde m inc	25
Bx Riv I inc	25
Pkchr pvt	20

Thgs Nk I Inc	5
Bxdle I inc	5
Snd Vw I inc	5
Mlrse I inc	50
Pttisn I inc	50
Frst I inc	5
Shlm Alsch	
pvt	20
Hgbdg I inc	5

Total	480
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Communities:

NW area
VanCort
Coop

NE area
NE area
NE area
NE area
NE area
NE area
NE area
NE area
NE area
NE area

Ital-Amer	40
Claremont	25
S. Blvd &	25
174	

Freeman	20
Hunts Point	20
All-Olin	40
Webster Ave.	20
Vills Ave.	20
P.R. Cmnty	25
Findlay Ave.	25

Total	260
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Special Mailing.

m.o. leaders	50
t.u. leaders	50

Total	100
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WORKER subscriber, distribution and route goals - 1955:

#1 Membership subscribers	1200
#2 Contact base	1325
#3 Housing Projects	480
Community routes	260
#4 Shop gate distribs.	1000
#5 Special Mailings	100
Total. . .	4365

SAC, New York (100-13483) (7-5)

2/1/55

RICHARD H. BLASSER, SA

BETTY GANNETT  
IS - C

On 12/27/54 [redacted] furnished to SA RICHARD H. BLASSER a pamphlet entitled "The Communist Program" by BETTY GANNETT.

b7D

The pamphlet is maintained as exhibit # 10144, 100-13483.

- 1 - [redacted] (P&C) (7-4)
- 1 - NY 100-4931 (CP, USA) (12-14)
- 1 - NY 100-81752 (BRIEF) (7-5)
- 1 - NY 100-81675 (PAMPHLETS & PUBLICATIONS) (12-14)
- 1 - NY 100-95583 (CP LINE) (12-14)

b7D

RHB:MKCG

(6)

100-95583-132  
SEARCHED  
SERIALIZED  
INDEXED  
FILED  
FEB 1 1955  
FBI - NEW YORK  
[Signature]

OFFICE MEMORANDUM • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC, New York (100-104142)(7-2) DATE: 2/9/55

FROM : [redacted] SA

b6  
b7C

SUBJECT: EMMA LAZARUS FEDERATION  
IS-C

Attached hereto is a copy of a report dated 1/6/55 furnished to the writer by [redacted] on 1/11/55.

b7D

The information contained in this report should not be disseminated outside of the Bureau unless it is paraphrased.

[redacted] The original report is filed in serial # P11 of

b7D

The informant reported on Emma Lazarus Federation activities as told to him by [redacted]

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The Emma Lazarus Federation was formerly known as the Women's Division of the Jewish Peoples Fraternal Order.

- 1 - [redacted] (P&C)(7-4)
- ① - 100-95583 (CP, USA Line)(12-14)
- 1 - 100-99994 [redacted] (12-10)
- 1 - 100-228 [redacted] (12-14)
- 1 - 100-80675 (GRC)(7-2)
- 1 - 100-26603-40 (CP, Bronx)(12-10)
- 1 - 100-120821 (COMMITTEE FOR 300TH ANNIVERSARY)(7-2)
- 1 - 100-79486 (JEWISH MUSIC VERBAND)(7-2)
- 1 - 100-74560 (CP, USA Funds)(12-14)
- 1 - 100-79717 (CP, USA Political Activities)(12-14)
- 1 - 100-104143 (JEWISH PROGRESSIVE SCHOOLS)(7-2)
- 1 - 100-27079 (IKUF)(7-2)
- 1 - 100-80635 (CP, USA Jewish Activities)(12-14)
- 1 - 100-86624 (CP, USA International Relations)(12-14)

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asm  
APH:MCR  
(15)

100-95583-133

13-4

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
FEB 9 1955	
FBI - NEW YORK	

*J.V. Waters*



C O P Y  
- - - -

Report

Emma Lazarus Women's  
Federation Activities

Jan. 6, 1955  
New York

I had a talk with [redacted]  
[redacted] of the Bronx County of the Emma Lazarus Women's  
Federation.

[redacted]  
[redacted] I told her that [redacted]  
[redacted] told a C.R.C. representative to see her about tickets  
for the C.R.C. mass meeting on Dec. 26th, 1955.

After explaining to her what the meeting is about  
Esther took 50 tickets for distribution among the members  
of the Emma Lazarus Clubs in the Bronx. She said that she  
would have taken more tickets, but her organization is at  
present engaged in a few different activities and that she  
can not "overload" the members.

She told me that the Bronx Council of the Emma  
Lazarus Womens Clubs is preparing the celebration of 300  
years of Jewish settlement in the U.S. This affair will  
take place at the New Terrace Garden in the Bronx on  
February 26th, 1955.

Her organization is also active in the selling of  
tickets for the concert of the Jewish music verband which  
will take place at the Brooklyn Academy of Music on Jan. .  
29th, 1955.

This concert, she said, will mark the 30th  
anniversary of the Jewish Music Verband. "We must see to  
it that this concert should be a great success. You know  
how hard our enemies are trying to destroy the music  
verband. A big turnout will be the best answer to our  
enemies."

Talking about the activities of her organization  
in general [redacted] said that her organization in  
the Bronx "is busy on many different fronts and projects."

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b7C

att 1 to 100-95583-133

The members of the clubs are working in the Communities with different individuals and with womens organizations for the repeal of the Walter-McCarran law. The National organization of the Emma Lazarus Women's Federation is working for the repeal of the Walter-McCarran law on a national scale, she told me. The National organization and her local, Bronx organization of the Emma Lazarus Women's Federation, is also engaged in the activities of the Jewish Progressive Schools and of the Ikuf which consists of working for "advancing the cause of the Jewish progressive culture" and "we are also at present active in organizing the struggle against the rearming of West Germany."

She told me that [redacted] will be the main speaker at the Los Angeles (Cal.) celebration of the 300th anniversary of Jewish settlement in the U.S. which is being organized by the Los Angeles council of the Emma Lazarus Women's clubs for Jan. 8th, 1955.

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OFFICE MEMORANDUM • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC, New York (100-26603-C44)(12-9) DATE: 3/11/55

FROM : PHILIP H. SHERIDAN, SA

SUBJECT: CP, USA  
District #2  
Tri-County Section  
IS-C

A report dated 2/10/55 was received by the writer from Confidential Informant [redacted] on 2/21/55. This report concerns the activities of the informant during the two weeks prior to this report. The Otis Situation mentioned is the notification of employees by the Otis Elevator Company of Yonkers, NY, that wage adjustments would have to be made in order for the company to remain in operation in Yonkers, NY.

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The informant advised on 2/19/55 that [redacted] mentioned is employed as a union plumber working on the [redacted] Foundation on the NY University campus; at this time, he said that [redacted] mentioned, is employed as [redacted] in the "Swiss Watch and Jewelry Center" at 60 Court Street, Brooklyn, NY. [redacted] business card is being furnished his file and the Jefferson School Brochure is being furnished that file.

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- 1 - [redacted] (P&C)(12-9)
- 1 - 100-100173 [redacted] (12-9)
- 1 - 100-122663 [redacted] (12-9)
- 1 - 100-89510 [redacted] (12-9)
- 1 - 100-120257 [redacted] (12-9)
- 1 - 100-99824 [redacted] (12-9)
- 1 - 100-116742 [redacted] (12-9)
- 1 - 100-75639 [redacted] (12-9)
- 1 - 100-81323 [redacted] (12-9)
- 1 - 100- [redacted] (12-9)
- 1 - 100- [redacted] (12-9)
- 1 - 100- [redacted] (12-9)
- 1 - 100- [redacted] (12-9)
- 1 - 100-26603-C1763 (CP, USA, District #2, Political Action Branch)(12-9)
- 1 - 100-51820 (JEFFERSON SCHOOL)(7-2)
- 1 - 100-31019 (COMINFIL LABOR UNIONS)(7-2)
- ① - 100-95583 (CP, USA, Line)(7-4)12-14

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PHS:MCR  
(19)

100-95583-134

SEARCHED... INDEXED...  
SERIALIZED... FILED...  
MAR 15 1955  
FBI - NEW YORK  
J.V. Watson

MEMO  
NY 100-26603-044

A copy of this report is attached. Copies of this report have been designated for all appropriate files and the information contained in this report should not be disseminated outside of the Bureau unless it is paraphrased to protect the identity and the activities of the informant. This informant is familiar with some of the members and some of the activities of the CP and Communist Front Groups in the lower Westchester area and is a paid informant currently a member of the CP. The original may be found in  as serial # 6664.

b7D

C O P Y

- - - -

Wednesday, February 10, 1955

Due to reasons of time, health and general business much of the actions which have transpired during the past two weeks will be recorded in this report. They shall be recorded in as reasonably developmental a fashion as possible. Hence this report divides itself into the following three major areas 1. [redacted] 2. [redacted] and 3. Tonight's Political Action Branch Meeting.

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1. [redacted]

The initial situation in regard to these two individuals was already reported in the last report. This report regarding them will boil down to a description of them as well as indicating the political philosophy held by them.

[redacted]  
They have two children [redacted] and [redacted] who appears normal. The home which they now occupy at [redacted] is heavily mortgaged. [redacted] is a Spanish Jewess, a shy, reserved and seemingly anti-social woman. She is about [redacted] years old, about five two in height, weight about 119 pounds, black hair and pleasant personality. She is not very articulate but has shared her husband's picketline experiences and is a tiger, in her husband's words when aroused.

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[redacted] with at least [redacted] years experience. He is very active in union activities and seeks to influence union policies along progressive lines as much as possible. [redacted] attended Washington Square College for two years, is much travelled and is acutely aware of class struggle concepts as involves labor. [redacted] appears well versed in economics and Marxism doctrines which he appears to favor more and more. He thinks the world of Howard Fast as an author and person because in his opinion Howard Fast does not distort historical fact.

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att 1 to 100-95588-134

[redacted] is currently working as a plumber on a big job in N.Y.C. He is at least five eleven tall, weight about two hundred, wears glasses, extremely articulate and quick witted. His hair is black. He is a husky type and has Jewish roots. He moved from Brooklyn to his present location and has no knowledge of [redacted]. He has a very rich uncle.

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[redacted] inquired as to whether he had known either [redacted]. When confronted with a negative answer she warned about maintaining ignominy. However since then [redacted] have taken a more positive progressive position by bringing up Howard Fast and lending out his books. This is the present state of affairs as regards these two. More will be forthcoming.

2. [redacted]

During the past two weeks [redacted] has been constantly around. His current address is [redacted]. He lives in [redacted]. The rooms are practically bare except for the bed and do not really look lived in. The name on the doorbell is spelled differently. It is spelled [redacted] or a reasonable facsimile thereof. [redacted] has been spending his weekends with a male companion at the following places, Herman's folk dance, the Stanley theater and the Club Cinema. He frequents the Hollywood restaurant and is in the business of fixing up and selling houses. He is definitely a Communist.

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### 3. Tonight's Political Action Branch Meeting

Tonight's political action branch meeting took place at the home of [redacted] was present and hung around the first part of the meeting and actually contributed to the discussion. He then left presumably for his job. Others present were [redacted].

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The discussion centered on the recent occurrence in the Soviet Union to wit the rise to power of [redacted] Krutschev. Daily Workers will be mailed out to three new people. [redacted] will handle this responsibility. One of the names suggested for a Worker was [redacted] whose address may be found in the previous report. The Otis

situation was discussed in terms of recommendations for possible action to the section. [redacted] will report to the section. [redacted] stated that the Otis situation is a National issue, that a petition campaign against industry moving out should be undertaken. There was general agreement on what [redacted] had to say. [redacted] is blond haired and good looking. He is about five eleven and weighs about one seventy five. He is slender but well built and the quiet observing type. There was nothing of extreme importance involved in the discussion but miscellaneous items of importance arose part ivularly as regards [redacted]

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1. [redacted] has grown a mustache.

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2. [redacted] did not seem to have knowledge of the fact that his wife was transferred from the branch.

3. Last December in [redacted] own words he had a car accident with his Buick and he had to buy the car which he is now driving, a 1954 Buick. He paid \$2000, two thousand dollars for it at the time and received a more than eight hundred dollar discount. Previous to last December [redacted] was employed 1. as a fence salesman 2. as a welder in a local factory - this job involved gas or glass welding? 3. In December of last year [redacted] entered into a partnership setup with a friend and they are now in the jewelry business. [redacted] card is herein enclosed. 4. The Jefferson School is continuing courses and the enclosed brochure will explain the nature and type of courses being given. 5. [redacted] handed over thirty seven copies of the Daily Worker. [redacted] is familiar with the [redacted] area where [redacted] has his business.

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OFFICE MEMORANDUM . UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC, New York (100-80675) 7-2

DATE: 3/16/55

FROM : [redacted] SA

b6  
b7C

SUBJECT: CIVIL RIGHTS CONGRESS  
IS - C

Attached hereto is a copy of a report dated 1/29/55, furnished to the writer by [redacted] on 1/31/55.

b7D

The information contained in this report should not be disseminated outside of the Bureau unless it is paraphrased.

[redacted] The original report is filed in serial \_\_\_\_\_ of [redacted]

b7D

The informant reported on the mass CRC Rally held on 1/26/55 at the Yugoslav American Hall.

The CRC has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

- 1 [redacted] (P&C) 7-4
- 1-NY 100-84275 (WILLIAM PATTERSON) 12-15
- 1-NY 100-23825 (BEN DAVIS) 12-16
- 1-NY 100-51820 (JEFFERSON SCHOOL) 7-2
- 1-NY 100-52331 [redacted] 12-14
- 1-NY 100-24624 (LOUISE PATTERSON) 12-15
- 1-NY 100-106238 (CARL MARZANI) 12-15
- 1-NY 100-107249 [redacted] 12-15
- 1-NY 100-109682 [redacted] 12-13
- 1-NY 100-5864 (EARL ROBINSON) 12-11
- 1-NY 100-15828 (JOE BRANDT) 7-6
- 1-NY 100-114205 [redacted] 12-10
- 1-NY 100-49144 [redacted] 7-5
- 1-NY 100-91418 (JUNIUS SCALES) 7-5
- 1-NY 65-5604 (WILLIAM ALBERTSON) 7-5
- 1-NY 100-18056 [redacted] 12-10
- ✓ 1-NY 100-95583 (CP, USA - LINE) 12-14
- 1-NY 100-98699 (CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT) 7-5
- 1-NY 100-47514 (ILGWU) 7-2
- 1-NY 100-25857 (PAUL ROBESON) 12-15
- 1-NY 100-86624 (CP, USA - INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS) 12-14
- 1-NY 100-18676 (CLAUDIA JONES) 12-16
- 1-NY 100-3620 (ACPF) 7-2
- 1-NY 100-19377 (NATIONAL COUNCIL ON AFRICAN AFFAIRS) 7-2
- 1-NY 100-2545 (VALB) 7-2
- 1-NY 100-80640 (CP, USA - NEGRO QUESTION) 12-14

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b7C  
b7D

APH: MEN  
(27)

JFM

100-95583-135

SEARCHED.....	INDEXED.....
SERIALIZED.....	FILED.....
MARI 7 1955	
FBI - NEW YORK	

*[Signature]*



Jan 29, 1955  
New York

Civil Rights Congress

Activities

Re: Mass meeting for William Patterson and Benjamin Davis

About 400 people (365 people paid for tickets and some 30-40 people came in free) came to the "Rally to Free" Wm Patterson and Ben Davis, which was held on Jan 26th, 1955 at the Yugoslav Hall in New York.

The audience consisted mostly of middle age men and women. There were about 50 negro men and women and about 50 youth - mostly Jefferson School students.

A sign over the speakers platform read: "Free Wm L. Patterson and Benj. Davis". On both sides of this sign were a large portret of Patterson and one of Ben Davis.

[redacted] open the meeting with a few remarks about the importance of freeing Patterson and Davis "two great negro leaders who are in prison because they are fighting for the rights and the freedom of the American people." He introduced [redacted] of the meeting [redacted] of the New Jersey Civil Rights Congress.

[redacted] stated that the fight for the freedom of Pat is a part of the fight against the McCarthy-Brownell fascist movement. "He called upon the "American people" to fight for the "100 or more political prisoners who are serving time in the federal jails only because they fought for peace and for the rights of all Americans. Why is it that the government is jailing only those who work for peace and for Civil Rights? Somehow no one hears of jailing of fascists by the government. Why? We know the answer.

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b7c

att 1 to 100-95583-135

If we would start jailing fascists we would have to start from the very top and go all the way down the line. This would include Brownell and McCarthy."

Louise Patterson brought to the meeting greetings from her husband Wm Patterson "who is happy to know that you are fighting for his freedom." She said that Patterson received thousands of cards (greeting cards issued by C.R.C.) and other messages from all over the country, "and this makes him very good." She read parts from Patterson's speech which he made when he returned from France after he placed before the U.N. the "document" in which he accused the U.S. government of genocide against the negro people. Louise Patterson concluded her speech with the remark that "we are confident that we will win our struggle for Civil rights and for peace. We are not alone in this struggle. We are marching towards peace and freedom with the majority of mankind."

Carl Marzani described the life of prisoners stating that "the life of a negro prisoners is just unbelievable." He told the meeting that Ben Davis was placed in "solitary confinement by the prison authorities, of course, on orders from the top, under the pretext that his life is in danger because of his anti-seggregation campaign. This is a lot of nonsense. The higher ups put him in solitary confinement because they don't like him to fight against segregation in federal prisons." He called upon the people "to give all possible support to Ben Davis in his case against the Attorney General demanding an end to segregation in the federal prisons."

[redacted] recited a poem "a negro prisoner before the Bar of Justice" which she dedicated to Wm Patterson.

[redacted] (negro) and Earl Robinson sang.

At this point the chairman introduced to the audience (they were sitting on the speakers platform) "Joe - a Smith Act defendant from Cleveland", [redacted]

[redacted]  
[redacted]

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Wm Albertson made the collection speech. He called upon the people to fight for the freedom of Patterson and Davis and to support the fight of Ben Davis against segregation in federal prisons. He also called for the support of the fight for the release of the 11 Smith Act prisoners and especially to fight for the release of [redacted] Cludia Jones. He also spoke about the Lightfoot Case, (the Chicago Communist). He told the meeting that the jury asked instructions from the judge in the case. "One question the jury asked was if the jury has a right to free the defendant. You know what the judge answered? 'No'". Albertson said that "the C.R.C. stands ready to fight for the rights of all American people, including the Communists."

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Because there was in the hall a representative of the N.Y. State Committee on Charitable and Philanthropic Agencies and organizations, the collection was made in the form of buying the "brochure" issued by C.R.C. "Prison for Life?" This brochure was sold at \$1.00 a copy. A group of International Ladies Garment Workers bought 85 brochures - giving \$85.00.

The collection brought in \$517.00.

Paul Robeson sang American, Russian a Chinese songs. After the singing he made a speech in which he called upon the people to "stand up and fight the planners of war." He spoke about the China situation. He said: "Just picture the scream we would make if a foreign power would try to invade Staten Island under the pretense that it does not belong to the United States.

This is what this government is now doing in China. Formosa belongs to the people of China and as sure as I stand here Formosa will, and very soon too, be in the hands of the people of China." He said that during his recent travels over the country he spoke to thousands of people. The people do not like the things going on. They ask questions. They do not want war." He exclaimed: "Where are our thousands of Progressives who use to come to protest meetings? This is the time to come out in protest against the warmakers and lead the American people in the direction of peace. We are on the edge of war. We might loose if we will be quite. We are also on the edge of winning the peace

and the things for which Patterson and Davis have been gained if we fight." He stated that Patterson and Davis and the other leaders of the working class made it possible for us to live in a world of change. We demand the freedom for our leaders. We want them back on this platform. Lets fight for their freedom."

The meeting adopted the following resolutions:

1. Demanding freedom for Patterson
2. Support for the case of Ben Davis demanding de-seggregation of federal prisons.
3. The release on bail of the 11 imprisoned N.Y. Communist and the immediate release of C. Jones
4. Protesting to N.Y. Gov. Harriman against the "persecution" of C.R.C., Emergency Civil Liberties Comm., American Comm. for Protection of Foreign Born, National Council on African Affairs and Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade by the N.Y. State (government) Comm. on Charitable Agencies and Philantropic Organizations.

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At a special table at the meeting people were buying the L.P. record "The Investigator". The C.R.C. paid \$2.00 per record, selling it for \$375.15 of these records were sold.

SAC, New York (100-104142)(7-2)

3/22/55

[redacted] SA

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EMMA LAZARUS FEDERATION  
IS-C

Attached hereto is a copy of a report dated 2/2/55  
furnished to the writer by [redacted] on 2/9/55.

b7D

The information contained in this report should not  
be disseminated outside of the Bureau unless it is paraphrased.

The original report is filed in serial # 839 of  
[redacted]

b7D

The informant reported on information furnished to  
him by [redacted] regarding the above captioned organization

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The Emma Lazarus Federation was formerly known as  
the Women's Division of the Jewish People's Fraternal Order.

- 1 - [redacted] (P&C) (7-4)
- 1 - 100-99994 [redacted] (12-10)
- ① - 100-95583 (CP, USA Line) (12-14)
- 1 - 100-86624 (CP, USA International Relations) (12-14)
- 1 - 100-8522 [redacted] (7-2)
- 1 - 100-63513 [redacted] (12-13)
- 1 - 100-82062 (JEWISH LIFE) (7-2)
- 1 - 100-64391 [redacted] (12-13)

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b7D

APH:MCR  
(9)

100-95583-136

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
MAR 22 1955	
FBI - NEW YORK	

*[Signature]*

C O P Y  
- - -

Report

Emma Lazarus Women's  
Federation Activities

Feb. 2, 1955  
New York

[redacted] of the Bronx (N.Y.)  
division of the Emma Lazarus Women's Federation, told me  
that the Emma Lazarus Women's Federation is presently active  
in organizing mass protest meetings all over the country  
against the arming of Germany.

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Her organization, the Bronx division of the Emma  
Lazarus Womens Federation, will hold a mass protest meeting  
against the arming of Germany on February 10th, 1955 at the  
hall of the American Labor Party at Alberton Ave., Bronx, NY.

The main speakers at this meeting will be [redacted]  
[redacted] of the Communist monthly "Jewish Life",  
[redacted]

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SAC, New York (100-80635)(12-14)

3/24/55

[redacted] SA

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CP, USA  
Jewish Activities  
IS - C

Attached hereto is a copy of a report dated 2/25/55 furnished to the writer by [redacted] on 3/1/55.

b7D

The information contained in this report should not be disseminated outside of the Bureau unless it is paraphrased.

The original report is filed in serial # 846 of [redacted]

b7D

The informant reported on information furnished to him by P. NOVICK, editor of the "Morning Freiheit" concerning a proposal by a Communist member of the Israeli Parliament to organize a Jewish World Congress against the rearming of West Germany.

b7D

- 1 - [redacted] (P&C)(7-14)
- 1 - 100-86624 (CP, USA International Relations)(12-14)
- 1 - 100-95583 (CP, USA Line)(12-14)

APH:MCR  
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Bo. Ca  
[Signature]

C O P Y  
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Report

A Jewish World Congress  
against the rearming  
of West Germany

Feb. 25, 1955  
New York

[redacted] P. Novick, editor of the Morning Freiheit, told me the Communist member of the Israeli parlament, came out with a proposal of organizing a Jewish World Congress against the rearming of West Germany.

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Novick said: [redacted] belives, as we all do, that the rearming of West Germany will lead to a 3rd World War. To avoid this we must do everything possible to prevent the rearming of Germany. A 3rd World War will definately lead to the destruction of Israel. This means that the Jewish people must do everything possible that this shall not happen. A Jewish World Congress against the rearming of West Germany could be very effective and might lead to disrupt the so called unity of the Western imperialist powers on this point."

According to Novick:

[redacted] stated that at the Paris Conference of European Jews ("held in December of 1954") it was decided to call a Jewish World Congress against the rearming of West Germany. This decission was received favorable in the Jewish Communities all over the world. Against this decission are only the [redacted] (Zionist leader in the U.S.A.) and his clickue. [redacted] calls upon the democratic and peace-loving Jewish forces - individuals and organizations - all over the world to mobilize the Jewish masses for the project of calling such a World Congress based on the decission of the 1954 Paris Conference.

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Novick said: "We, in the United States, are now planning the organization of a systematic campaign for the establishment of a united front of Jews of all political beliefs which will be part of a Jewish National front on a

att/ to 100-95583-137



world scale the aim of which will be the calling of a Jewish World Congress against the rearming of Germany and the carrying on of National Campaign in each country against the rearming of Germany." Novick said that he belives that a strong campaign against the rearming of Germany "could leave only this government (U.S.A.) working for the rearming of Germany. I am sure that we could chop off this plan France and possible England."

SAC, New York (100-119153) 7-2

3/25/55

[redacted] SA

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NEW YORK COMMITTEE FOR THE PROTECTION OF FOREIGN BORN IS - C

Attached hereto is a copy of a report dated 3/1/55 furnished to the writer by [redacted] on 3/4/55.

b7D

The information contained in this report should not be disseminated outside of the Bureau unless it is paraphrased.

The original report is filed in serial 152 of [redacted]

b7D

The informant reported on the plans of the captioned organization to hold a conference at the Yugoslav Hall on 3/19/55.

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[redacted] advised on 3/8/54, that this organization was formed on 2/27/54, to urge repeal of the Walter McCarran Law & promote hearings on the Lehman-Celler Bill, defend ACPFB (in proceedings before SACB) and defend foreign born against "arrest without warrant, denial of bail, supervisory parole & embarrassment."

The ACPFB has been designated by the Attorney General of the U.S. pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

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- 1- [redacted] (PLG) 7-1
- 1-NY 100-58535 [redacted] 7-6
- 1-NY 100-3620 (ACPFB) 7-2
- 1-NY 100-95583 (CP, USA LIND) 12-14

100-95583-138  
Rae

APR:MEM  
(5)

C O P Y

March 1, 1955  
New York

New York Committee for  
the Protection of Foreign  
Born Activities

[redacted] member of the New York Committee for the Protection of Foreign Born, told me that the above mentioned Committee is calling a conference in New York.

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The Conference will be held on March 19th, 1955 at the Yugoslav Hall. The aim of this conference is to work out "a program of struggle for the repeal of the Walter-McCarran law and to involve trade unions and mass organizations in the fight for the protection of those whom the Justice Department is trying to denaturalize and to deport. The New York Committee for the Protection of Foreign Born is trying to involve in this struggle as many right-wing organizations as it will be possible to line up. I believe that it wouldn't be too hard to get some right-wing organizations to work with us because quite a few N.Y. Congressmen came out against the Walter-McCarran Act.

While working with us for the repeal of Walter-McCarran law we will, I believe, be able to draw them into the fight to stop the de-naturalization and the deportation proceedings against some 65 foreign born progressive leaders in the N.Y. area" - said Radzi.

Att 1 to 100-95583-138

[Redacted]

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Standard form in a copy of a report dated 1/1/70  
submitted to the office by [Redacted]

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The following information is being reported to the  
Department of the Army in accordance with the provisions of

[Redacted] The original report is being to report 856

b7D

The following information is being reported to the  
Department of the Army in accordance with the provisions of

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

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100-95563-139  
[Handwritten marks]

[Handwritten signature]





OFFICE MEMORANDUM • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC, New York (100-80675)(7-2) DATE: 3/29/55

FROM : [redacted] SA

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SUBJECT: CIVIL RIGHTS CONGRESS  
IS-C

Attached hereto is a copy of a report dated 2/24/55 furnished to the writer by [redacted] on 2/25/55.

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The information contained in this report should not be disseminated outside of the Bureau unless it is paraphrased.

The original report is filed in serial # 862 of [redacted]

b7D

The informant reported on a meeting of the CRC leadership committee held on 2/21/55 at CRC headquarters, 6 East 17th Street, NYC, NY.

The CRC has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

- 1 - [redacted] (P&C)(7-4)
- 1 - 65-5604 (WILLIAM ALBERTSON)(12-11)
- 1 - 100-84275 (WILLIAM PATTERSON)(12-14)
- 1 - 100-76134 [redacted] (12-13)
- 1 - 100-94907 [redacted] (12-11)
- 1 - 100-69692 [redacted] (12-14)
- 1 - 100-124051 (MRS. ROGERS, white, female, 60, short in height, grey hair, CRC activity)(7-6)
- 1 - 100-76571 [redacted] (12-14)
- 1 - 100-9137 [redacted] (12-11)
- 1 - 100-49144 [redacted] (12-14)
- 1 - 100-122825-3,4 (FREEDA, white, female, 50, blue-grey hair, CRC activity)(7-6)
- 1 - 100-24624 (LOUISE PATTERSON)(12-15)
- 1 - 100-64057 [redacted] (12-10)
- 1 - 100-64755 [redacted] (12-14)
- 1 - 100-4931 (CP, USA)(12-14)
- 1 - 100-95583 (CP, USA Line)(12-14)

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APH:MCR  
(17)

JFM

100-95583-140

SEARCHED <i>Be</i>	INDEXED <i>Be</i>
SERIALIZED <i>Be</i>	FILED <i>Be</i>
MAR 29 1955	
FBI - NEW YORK	

*DR*

C O P Y

- - - -

Report

Civil Rights Congress  
Activities

Feb. 24, 1955  
New York

A meeting of the C.R.C. N.Y. leadership Committee was held on February 21st, 1955 at CRC headquarters, 6 E. 17 St. N.Y.C. The chairman of the meeting was Bill Albertson.

Bill reported on the "Patterson Victory Dinner." He reported that "politically the dinner was a success: over 350 people from trade unions and mass organizations were at the dinner; the speeches were politically correct and not too long. Financially it could have been much better. The net profit to the CRC from the dinner was \$910. As you remember we were talking in terms of \$5,000." The "technical part" wasn't so good. There was a shortage of waiters; many weren't served at all, etc.

The meeting approved the report and during a short discussion everyone agreed with the "evaluation" of the dinner.

Bill proposed and the meeting approved the dissolution of the William Patterson Defense Committee "which will be recovered if necessary. The way things are shaping up we might have to do it soon but at the present there is no need to have such a committee".

Bill also proposed "on the recomendation of the National Committee of the C.R.C." to turn the entire leadership committee into different "working committees".

A discussion developed on this recomendation of the National C.R.C. Committee.

[redacted] argued against this recommendation: there must be an organized N.Y.C.R.C.

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Att 1 to 100-95583-140



body, a kind of a N.Y. State or N.Y. City leading organization which would direct the activities of the different. (No one was in disagreement on the necessity of setting up the different committees)

Bill argued that N.Y. is in a different position from the rest of the country: "the N.Y. CRC Committees will work directly with the National Committee." He said that the buisness of each Committee will be to try to involve in its activities more and more individuals in the different N.Y. areas. After a few weeks of work, when the committees will feel that their membership is large enough - with a sizeable representation in the different counties than there will be a good reason to set up a city or maybe a state organization. Meanwhile, he insisted that Committees should be set up and that they should work with the National Committee.

[ ] argued that "the National Committee has enough headaches. Why take on more?" Bill answered that it is a correct remark but "we are willing to do it, because it will be good for the organization and it is only a temporary arrangement."

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All objections were withdrawn and the following committees were set up:

- 1) Finance Committee - [ ]  
Mrs. Rogers, [ ]
- 2) Judiciary Committee. (handling cases like fights against the State (Govern.) Comm. on Philantropies) [ ] will represent on this committee the C.R.C. In this committee are representatives of all "progressive organizations" which are involved in litigation with the N.Y. State Government agency on philantropies.
- 3) Seditions Committee - (has to do with State sedition laws - like the [ ] case in Pittsburgh, Pa.) [ ]

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- 4) Junius Scale Committee - [redacted] A groups of Southerners living in N.Y. will work with Rose on this case.
- 5) Ben Davis De-segregation of Federal Prisons Committee - [redacted] Freeda.

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Bill told the meeting that: the [redacted] Committee is a separate committee. Louise Patterson, [redacted] are there as C.R.C. members. A committee to fight against the rearesting of the Communist leaders will be organized on a large scale, "possible by the Communist Party, or under its direction." In this committee trade unions, mass organizations and all kind of right-wing grouping will be involved. "The same goes about the committee to fight against the paid informer - witness. The C.R.C. will probably lead this fight, but it will be done in a different way" - Bill said.

P.S. All above committees (5 of them) will meet at different times with representatives of the National Committee.

OFFICE MEMORANDUM • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC, New York (100-23125)(12-9) DATE: 3/29/55  
 FROM : PHILIP H. SHERIDAN, SA  
 SUBJECT: ANTONIO COSTA LOMBARDO  
 SM-C

A report dated 3/5/55 and postmarked at Yonkers on 3/7/55 was received by the writer from Confidential Informant [redacted] on 3/8/55. This report concerns

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- 1 - [redacted] (P&C)(12-9)
- 1 - 100-121094 [redacted] (12-9)
- 1 - 100- [redacted] (12-11)
- 1 - 100- [redacted] (12-13)
- 1 - 100-122663 [redacted] (12-9)
- 1 - 100-89510 [redacted] (12-9)
- 1 - 100- (EUGENE DENNIS)(12-14)
- 1 - 100-87551 [redacted] (12-9)
- 1 - 100-120257 [redacted] (12-9)
- 1 - 100-99824 [redacted] (12-9)
- 1 - 100-13473 (SAMON W. GERSON)(12-14)
- 1 - 100-75639 [redacted] (12-9)
- 1 - 100-104370 [redacted] (12-9)
- 1 - 100-94014 (HARVEY MATUSOW)(7-5)
- 1 - 100- (JUDGE (FNU) [redacted] (12-14)
- 1 - 100-81323 [redacted] (12-9)
- 1 - 100- (UNSUB: wa: [redacted] DW Distributor in Westchester County)(12-9)
- 1 - 100- (UNSUB: CP Member of Anti-McCarran-Walter Com. Res. Mt. Vernon)(12-9)
- 1 - 100- (UNSUBS: Two member of PAB from Tuckahoe)(12-9)
- 1 - 100-26603-44 (CP District 2 Tri-County Section)(12-9)
- 1 - 100-26603-41763 (CP District 2 Political Action Branch)(12-9)
- 1 - 100-26603-4424 (CP District 2 Tarrytown Club)(12-9)
- 1 - 97-169 ("DAILY WORKER")(7-6)
- 1 - 100-98557 (CP, USA Defense Activities)(12-14)
- 1 - 100-89691 (CP, USA Domestic Administration)(12-14)
- 1 - 100-110469 (CP, USA Alternate Leadership)(12-14)
- 1 - 100-102320 (CP, USA Internal Security Act 1950)
- 1 - 100-80635 (CP, USA Jewish)
- 1 - 100-96900 (CP, USA Key Figures and Top Functionaries)(12-14)
- 1 - 100-95583 (CP, USA Line)(12-14)
- 1 - 100-81675 (CP, USA Literature)(12-14)
- 1 - 100-102697 (COMINFIL MASS ORGANIZATIONS)(7-2)
- 1 - 100-80638 (CP, USA Membership)(12-14)
- 1 - 100-54651 (CP, USA National Groups)(12-14)
- 1 - 100-80641 (CP, USA Organization)(12-14)
- 1 - 100-79717 (CP, USA Political Activity)(12-14)
- 1 - 100-81338 (CP, USA Security)(12-14)
- 1 - 100-96985 (CP, USA Underground)(7-1)

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PHS:MCR  
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100-95583-1411

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MAR 29 1955	
FBI-NEW YORK	

MEMO  
NY 100-23125

numerous miscellaneous items of conversation by the subject concerning the CP locally and concerning various security subjects active in the NY and lower Westchester area.

It is to be pointed out that the reason for the proposed meeting between SI GERSON and the individual discussed, is because of the fact that the individual discussed has been approached by Judge [redacted] to run for the position of City Councilman on the Republican Party ticket. Judge [redacted] is a Judge in the Yonkers City Court who is prominent in Republican Party circles and who is active in affairs connected with the local Italian Community. The identity of Judge [redacted] has not been determined and he is not listed in the current list of magistrates active in NY State.

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A copy of this report is attached. Copies of this report have been designated for all appropriate files and the information contained in this report should not be disseminated outside of the Bureau unless it is paraphrased to protect the identity and the activities of the informant. This informant is familiar with some of the members and some of the activities of the CP and CP Front Groups in the lower Westchester area and is a paid informant currently a member of the CP.

The original may be found in NY file [redacted] as serial # 668.

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C O P Y

- - - -

Saturday, March 5, 1955

A meeting was held this evening in the home of Antonio Lombardo. The discussion involved a variety of subjects relative to a variety of situations. The facts herein presented will be stated in the order of recall.

1. On the Proposed Meeting with Sy Gerson

Antonio Lombardo stated that he will arrange a meeting with one Sy Gerson. Antonio Lombardo was most positive about arranging this meeting and in fact seemed anxious to. He will make arrangements for a meeting within a period including the next three weeks. On discussing his plans for this meeting, [redacted] interjected that she felt she should also be there at the meeting in order to acquaint Sy Gerson of things which are happening here on a local level. Antonio Lombardo agreed that she should participate.

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In regard to the above situation certain elements must be borne in mind. In order to understand the reasons why this particular meeting must be arranged the last two reports should be gone over carefully particularly in regard to the situation regarding the possibility of a Communist becoming a councilman in the city of Yonkers. In this connection a factor to be taken into consideration is the role of Judge [redacted]. This situation if so potentially fruitful to the party that this meeting is being arranged. As Antonio Lombardo stated it, Sy Gerson would like to discuss the situation in terms of a specific long range perspective, two or three years. Although no other statements were made to indicate that this is the reason for the arrangement of this meeting, this impression was left.

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2. The Release of Communist Leaders From Jail

In lieu of the release currently of Communist Leaders who have been imprisoned Antonio Lombardo made the following statements:

Att 1 to 100-95583-141

1. that he knows each one of these leaders personally.

2. that in the case of Eugene Dennis in particular Eugene will carry on his role as a Communist in the defense of his person on which he has made a statement following his release, that Eugene Dennis will not be called the General Secretary of the Communist Party, that is he will not be a member of the Operational Leadership of the Party because of the fact that he is on probation although he will yet be recognized as a leader. Eugene Dennis will carry on his function as a Communist by writing and speaking in his own defense and for some time to come will not be a part of the Operational Leadership because he is not in a position to, because he has to be protected by the Party.

3. Antonio Lombardo on Harvey Matusow

Antonio Lombardo explained at great length the importance of Harvey Matusow's current stand in terms of its benefit to the Communist Party cause. He stated that Matusow is exposing the informer system and that Matusow's stand is doing the party a lot of good. He stated that Matusow's book must be read and feels that Matusow's current testimony is truthful.

4. Tarrytown

Antonio Lombardo continued to speak of the successful integration of Communist Party members into this community and of the desire of the party to further integrate other professional people in this community. Antonio Lombardo stated something in regard to the successful election of party members recently to positions of importance in which as many as five thousand people can be influenced.

5. Anfusio Convention

Antonio Lombardo stated that Communists have met with success at this convention and stated that one Mount Vernon Communist Party Member was elected to the State Board and would be able to operate in the Westchester County area.

Antonio Lombardo stated that he knows Judge [redacted] that Judge [redacted] should be contacted in terms of further developing the anti-McCarran Walter activity in the Italian community.

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6. Books

Antonio Lombardo recently acquired volume ten of Stalin's works, a black leather bound edition which he uses as references. He stated that material is included in this edition which was never before released to the press and or was not otherwise obtainable. Antonio Lombardo has received quite a few new books lately, a marked increase in terms of his acquisition of them in the past.

7. [redacted]

Antonio Lombardo stated that both his mother and [redacted] have approved of the proposed relationship involved and a meeting will be held next Sunday of all the parties involved.

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8. [redacted]

[redacted] is pondering and inquiring of branch members as to their opinions of [redacted] in terms of her becoming organizer for the branch. [redacted] praised [redacted] loyalty to the party very highly.

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9. [redacted]

When [redacted] name was mentioned in regard to his possibility as an organizer [redacted] stated "that he talks too much."

10. [redacted]

When [redacted] name was mentioned as a good possibility as organizer Antonio Lombardo said that one should forget all about him.

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11. Political Action Branch

[redacted] stated that [redacted] is being removed from the Political Action Branch and that [redacted] value to the party is in the area of her numerous connections in Yonkers. [redacted] stated that [redacted] refuses nine out of ten party jobs offered to him. [redacted] further stated that two new members are to be added to the political action branch from Tuckahoe branches. One of them will be able to attend meetings frequently whereas the other is older and will not be able to attend as frequently.

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Mount Vernon B'nai Brith

Antonio Lombardo stated that the Mount Vernon B'nai Brith has been cited by the national organization of which it is a member as the most active and progressive group in the entire organization for its contributions to the national organization's causes. Antonio Lombardo further stated that Communist Party members in this B'nai Brith Mount Vernon group were highly responsible and he praised them.

Daily Worker Canvassing

[redacted] made a call this evening to one [redacted] who is the leader of this activity. Tomorrow [redacted] will participate in distribution of the Worker. [redacted] called [redacted] before she called [redacted] and then left to meet [redacted]

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Antonio Lombardo stated that he has not yet met the special person who will tell him whether [redacted] is a member of the Communist Party or not.

Communist Party Structure

Antonio Lombardo stated that the Communist Party cannot be destroyed that whenever the leadership is removed the party is so organized that others are ready to move in and take their place. Antonio Lombardo further stated that the F.B.I. knows about this.



Antonio Lombardo stated that he had been in Mount Vernon today.

[redacted] stated that [redacted] phone is tapped. [redacted] further stated that visits to her home will have to be stopped in the future and that a contact system will be devised. [redacted] stated that she is not 100% sure that her phone is tapped.

[redacted] stated that [redacted] has been a member of the Section Committee for about one year.

[redacted] stated that there is opposition among branch members to the selection of [redacted] as organizer.

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Some of the numbers stated by [redacted] in connection with [redacted] telephone were 3, 5, and 8.

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC, New York (100-26603-040) DATE: 1/31/55

FROM : ANDREW STERTZER, SA

SUBJECT : CP, USA  
 District #2  
 Bronx County  
 IS-C

Attached is a copy of the report dated 1/5/55 submitted by [redacted] and received by SA ANDREW STERTZER on 1/7/55. The report deals with the informant's contacts with [redacted] on 12/27 and 28/54.

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The original copy of this report is being maintained in file number [redacted]

Information contained in this report should not be disseminated outside the Bureau unless it is suitably paraphrased.

b7D

- 1- [redacted] (P&C) (12-10)
- 1- CP, USA Funds (100-74560) (12-14)
- ① CP Line (100-95583) (12-14)
- 1- CP, USA - Organization (100-80641) (12-14)
- 1- CP, USA - Pamphlets & Publications (100-81675) (12-14)
- 1- "Daily Worker" (97-169) (7-2)
- 1- CP, USA - Boulevard Section, Bronx (100-26603-C-1755) (12-10)
- 1- CP, USA - Freedom Club, Bronx (100-26603-C-1148) (12-10)
- 1- CP, USA - Youth Club, Bronx (100-26603-C-NEW) (12-10)
- 1- CP, USA - Parents Club, Boulevard Section (100-26603-C-1797) (12-10)
- 1- CP, USA - Right Led Club, Boulevard Section (NEW) (12-10)
- 1- CP, USA - Fraternal Club, Boulevard Section (100-NEW) (12-10)
- 1- CP, USA - Tremont Section (100-26603-C-326) (12-10)
- 1- [redacted] (100-68378) (12-10)
- 1- [redacted] (100-106444) (12-10)
- 1- [redacted] (100-74519) (12-10)
- 1- [redacted] (100-82273) (12-10)
- 1- [redacted] (100-114254) (12-10)
- 1- [redacted] (100-112324) (12-10)
- 1- [redacted] (100-NEW) (12-10)
- 1- [redacted] (100-106875) (12-10)

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100-95583-142

78  
 12-14

SEARCHED INDEXED  
 SERIALIZED FILED  
 FEB 2 1955  
 J. V. Waters J. W.

Date of report 1/5/55

On Monday night Dec. 27, 1954 I called [redacted] [redacted] at her house. I did not hold any conversation, but to thank her for the Christmas greetings which she sent me and if I could see her soon. She asked me to come up the next night about 8:30.

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The next night Tuesday Dec. 28, I visited her at her house. She was very glad to see me, and wondered why I did not get in touch with her sooner.

I told her that I was here about a few weeks ago, on a regular meeting night but she had left already and her [redacted] did not know where she went. Then my little boy had a hernia operation and then the holidays set in, so this was the first chance I had to contact her.

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I asked about [redacted]

[redacted] is doing fine. Her sick child is away in an private school and she is well satisfied. He was getting out of hand down here, did not attend school, picked up bad habits and companions, very unruly, hard to handle, because he was spoiled on account of his sickness so the next best thing was to find him a place where he could be taught, and after a thorough search she found one out of the city.

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[redacted] is doing fine. The baby is well and she misses everyone, and says that we are so engrossed in our Party functions that we have no time for personal visits, and she is a little hurt by this but understands our position.

[redacted] just very recently had a miscarriage and was laid up in the hospital for a short time. She has two children a girl about [redacted] and a small baby about [redacted]

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[redacted] told me something I did not know before that [redacted] is married to a Negro and at present they were moving from their present apt. to another and the worry and work of finding an apartment, and if they would be welcome at their new home because of this interracial marriage etc. cause her to have this miscarriage.

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[redacted] asked me if I could visit my people and arrange a meeting soon and she would like to attend because she has a Press report she wants to discuss with us at the meeting.

[redacted] told me that she was going to tell me something which we both did not like too much but out of Party reorganization and orders, I was going to be transferred to my Industrial Branch of my Union connected with the Party.

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I was very much surprised and asked [redacted] how come. Did they complete their thorough check upon me, because that what she told me about a year ago, but [redacted] said no, according to the new re-organization every one in the community who works in an important industry must be transferred in to the industrial branch to work more effectively among the masses if we are to attain our goal.

[redacted] then took the following information, name of union, local, dues payment standing, age, visited by F.B.I, and a name which I must choose, and when I am approached by a person who mentions that name then I will know who it is and what it is about.

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[redacted] said that she held off on my transfer, because I was of such value to the community club and because we were weak here anyway that she held off as late as she did, but now orders have come down to transfer all people to their industry where we can work more effectively.

I would be probably visited by the end of the month, that is all the information she can give me.

Included in the report [redacted] has to turn in, she herself has to make a short paragraph on my activities and functions, and position held while in the community, and or anything which can help when I am transferred.

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I told [ ] about [ ] and how anxious he is to transfer, so she asked me if I would visit him and the rest of the club members and collect their dues, fund drive money if any, and if possible arrange a meeting for the very near future. She would like to attend so she can submit a report on the coming sub drive, which is very important and we must all get behind it and make it a huge success this year.

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In this regard [ ] showed me a report concerning the forthcoming Press drive. It was an eight or ten page report and [ ] told me to read it which I did.

It showed how the sale of the Daily and Sunday Worker declined in the past five or six years to a low which was very dangerous and if not checked can mean the end of our paper.

The report showed where the Bronx was the leader in steady dropping off of readers and compared with Brooklyn which has been increasing in sales the question raised is if Brooklyn can do it why can't the Bronx.

The report was very critical of the Bronx leadership and urged that we come into this campaign with our guns open and by given dates to see that certain quotas are reached.

The report castigated our own Party People who do not read the press and wonders how much longer it can hold out with mounting deficit all around it.

The report broke down the Sections in the Bronx as follows - South West, Mid-West, Van Courtlandt, North West - Coops - Allerton Olinville, North East Area - East Bronx, Prospect South Bronx, Hunts Point, Freeman, Westchester.

It gave special tasks of certain Sections such as the South West going up to the Tarryton Auto workers and distributing the paper and the Coops and Allerton Olinville, concentrating on the East Bronx housing projects, etc., etc.

The report stressed the need for bundle orders canvassing all housing projects, getting our own people to read and distribute it wherever possible, start routes for readers who do not subscribe to the Sunday Worker etc.

The campaign was to start in mid-January and end sometime in March.

[redacted] had only one copy otherwise she would give me one to discuss with my club, but if I can arrange for a meeting she will come and give a report on it at the meeting.

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[redacted] told me that until I am transferred I will continue to work in this Section and the Boulevard Section will hold a meeting on Tuesday night Jan. 11, at her house or if any changes are made she will contact me.

In this reorganization setup the Tremont Section, formerly the original Section, then split into two the Tremont and Boulevard Sections now back again to the Tremont Section. The Tremont and Boulevard Section are going to combine their members and the result of this merger will be larger clubs.

There for a club which had from five to nine members now will have from ten to twenty members, so before if one, two or three people attended a meeting or in some cases no meetings were held, now from a larger club, at least from five to ten people will attend and meetings will be held regularly.

The clubs as they are presently named may be all changed when the time to discuss this merger takes place.

At present the clubs in the Boulevard Sec. are - Freedom Club, Youth Club, Parents Club, Right led clubs, Fraternal Club.

The Section Officers are leaders of the above Clubs,

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[redacted]  
[redacted] told me that she received a letter from [redacted] in California and is fine and sends all her regards.

OFFICE MEMORANDUM • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC, New York (100-80675) 7-2

DATE: 2/4/55

FROM : [redacted] SA

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SUBJECT: CIVIL RIGHTS CONGRESS  
IS - C

Attached hereto is a copy of a report dated 1/8/55, furnished to the writer by [redacted] on 1/13/55.

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The information contained in this report should not be disseminated outside of the Bureau unless it is paraphrased.

The original report is filed in serial 797 of [redacted]

b7D

The informant reported on an enlarged meeting of the Steering Committee of the CRC, which was held on 1/3/55, at 6 East 17th Street, New York City, N. Y.

The CRC has been designated by the Attorney General of the U.S. pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

b7D

- 1 [redacted] (P&C)
- 1-NY 100-84275 (WILLIAM PATTERSON) 12-14
- 1-NY 100-23825 (BEN DAVIS) 7-5
- 1-NY 65-5604 (WILLIAM ALBERTSON) 12-11
- 1-NY 100-8522 (COMINFIL ALP) 7-2
- 1-NY 100-228 (JUNE GORDON) 12-14
- 1-NY 100-104142 (EMMA LAZARUS FEDERATION) 7-2
- 1-NY 100-86624 (CP, USA - INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS) 12-14
- ✓ 1-NY 100-95583 (CP, USA - LINE) 12-14
- 1-NY 100-76134 [redacted] 12-13
- 1-NY 100-69692 [redacted] 12-14
- 1-NY 100-34462 [redacted] 12-13
- 1-NY 100-81675 (CP, USA - PAMPHLETS & PUBLICATIONS) 12-14

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APH: MEN  
(14)

LFM

100-95583-143

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
FEB 7 1955	
FBI - NEW YORK	

*J. V. Waters*

Jan. 8, 1955  
New York

Civil Rights Congress

Activities

At the enlarged meeting of the Steering Committee of the Civil Rights Congress which was held on Jan. 3rd, 1955, at 6 E. 17 St., N.Y. aside from the other questions which were taken up (details on this meeting I gave in a telephone report) such as the hearing of the Patterson Case on Jan. 12th, 1955 by the Circuit Court in New York; the organization of the Ben Davis-William Patterson mass meeting on Dec. 26th, 1955; the report made by William Albertson about his contacting the N.Y. ALP leadership asking them to take tickets for the Dec. 26th meeting for distribution among the ALP Clubs in New York and vicinities. Albertson reported that the ALP leadership refused to do so but he was advised to contact the clubs directly. "The ALP leadership told me that it will be 'politically wrong' for the leadership to ask the ALP clubs to go to our meeting: We are on the subversive list of the Attorney General." But "June Gordon of the Emma Lazarus Womens Federation said that she will get in touch with the leaders of her organizations (in N.Y. and vicinities) and will ask them to push our tickets for the mass meeting in their clubs. At the same time she advised that the C.R.C. should also contact the county leaders of the Emma Lazarus Womens Federation for the same purpose." The question of the organization of a banquet for Patterson sometime between February 18-21 - Patterson will be released from prison on Feb. 15th, 1955. "This banquet will also be in honor of the new presentation of Genocide to the U.N. This new document will be ready for presentation to the U.N. within two weeks or so after Patterson's release from prison" - Albertson reported. After discussions and decisions in connection with the above questions the meeting took up a question which [redacted] (from Queens) brought up.

[redacted] reported to the meeting that during the distribution of the C.R.C. duble postal cards and the "broshure" "Prison for Life?" issued by the C.R.C. the Queens members of the C.R.C. "came across individuals and

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organizations who refused to sign the cards and participate in the action to free Pat because it is a C.R.C. undertaking. Many individuals told us that they would like to fight for Pat's freedom because they feel that Pat is being persecuted because he is a negro fighting for negro rights but they can not and will not fight for Pat as long as this fight is being conducted by the C.R.C." of the organizations which would fight for Patterson "if it would not at the same time be also a fight for the C.R.C." She mentioned the Elks. "We in Queens decided to bring up this question before this committee for a rulling. We feel that it is an important organizational question. There are two things involved in this question. One is, are we going to develop a mass fight for the freedom of Pat or are we going to stick to the principle of fighting for C.R.C. and for Pat because we will not divide the organization and Pat: C.R.C. is Pat and Pat is C.R.C."

Wm. Albertson opened the discussion on this question. He said that "we are interested in developing a mass fight on the question of the governments persecution of Pat. This is one of the United Front fights that we are interested in developing but we must at the same time take a definite stand as far as principle is concerned." He claimed that it would be wrong if the C.R.C. would, because of the demand of certain people or organizations, compromise with principles. "We are willing to work with everyone for Pat's freedom but we also demand that they fight for the C.R.C. which is the only working class organization which is fighting for Civil Rights. Fighting for Pat means also fighting for the C.R.C. and fighting for the C.R.C. means a fight against reaction and McCarthyism.

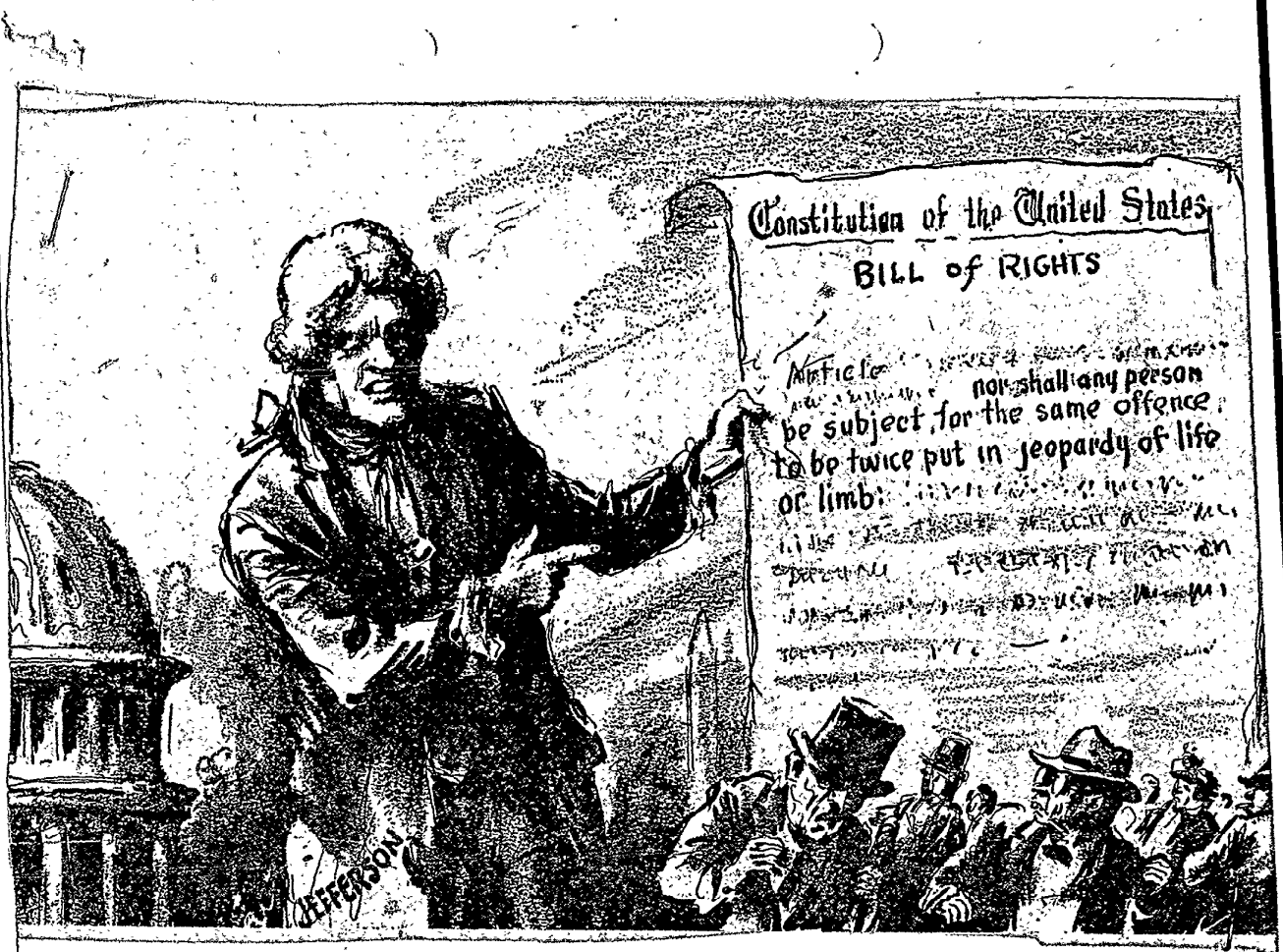
I can not see how we can compromise on this. In United Front work we do not compromise with principles what we do is make those who work with us in a United Front campaign take one or more issues out of our program and make them fight for these issues. I'm definately against the separation of the fight for Pat from the fight for the C.R.C. also. In this way Albertson gave the tune to the discussion in which  participated.

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The only one that brought in a new point in the discussion was [redacted] She said that it would be advisable to have local C.R.C. organizations print special literature in communities, where there are a large number of organizations and individuals who want to work for Pat but not for C.R.C. Such literature she said could be printed in the name of some kind of special committees, etc. "It would not go against our principal fight and at the same time it would give us the opportunity of working together with larger masses of people."

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The meeting voiced approval of this proposal but it was decided to continue the discussion of same at some future meeting of the C.R.C. Steering Committee.



CLIPPING FROM

THE WORKER

DATED Feb. 22, 1965

Pg. 8 Col. 1

100-95593-144  
SEARCHED ape INDEXED ape  
SERIALIZED ape FILED ape  
MAR 22 1965  
FBI - NEW YORK

12-14

SR

# Your Stake in Saving the Bill of Rights

CLIPPING FROM  
**THE WORKER**

DATED \_\_\_\_\_  
Pe. ... Col. ...

(2)

SEARCHED.....	INDEXED.....
SERIALIZED.....	FILED.....
APR 29 1955	
FBI - NEW YORK	

WELCOME HOME, we say, to Eugene Dennis, general secretary of the Communist Party, to our editor John Gates, our former publisher, Ben Davis, and those courageous working-class Communist leaders, Jack Stachel, John Williamson and Carl Winter.

But our greetings are sobered by the knowledge that as these men emerge from federal prison, having served their terms under the Smith Act, they face re-arrest and prosecution under another clause of that thought-control

These men were persecuted because they fought for peace in Korea and against McCarthyism. Yet the American people have demonstrated their basic agreement with them on these issues. For the people have compelled a peace

settlement in Korea and their indignation against witchhunting has been reflected in the nationwide revulsion against McCarthy which led to his censure by the Senate. These men deserve their freedom!

These men were convicted on the fabricated testimony of professional informers. Since Matusow's confession hardly a day passes but what new evidence is provided concerning the depravity of the informers and their collaborators in government and big business. New voices are raised demanding that the informer evil be purged from our land. These men were convicted unjustly, on the basis of lies!

The Bill of Rights says no one shall be convicted twice for the same offense. The re-arrest

of these men is a violation of the Double Jeopardy clause of the Constitution!

So long as the Justice Department can flout the Constitution with respect to these men, no American worker, trade unionist, Negro, or progressive, is safe. Let us greet them, then, by striking blows against McCarthyism and for democracy.

- LINE
1. Protest the new prosecutions of the Communist leaders.
  2. Support the move for a new trial for Elizabeth Gurley Flynn and the 12 other Communist leaders in New York, and for Claude Lightfoot's appeal in Chicago.
  3. End all political prosecutions under the Smith Act and repeal the Smith and McCarran acts.

SAC, New York (100-80640)

3/7/55

[redacted] SA

CP, USA, NEGRO QUESTION  
IS-C

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On 2/11/55, [redacted] was contacted by [redacted] in an attempt to develop any information regarding the CP Activities with respect to the celebration of Negro History Week.

The informant stated that he believes the CP will do little or nothing itself in regard to the celebration of Negro History Week. He stated that the only recognition that you might expect to see from the CP regarding Negro History Week might be an article or two in the "Daily Worker".

The informant speculated that the real aims and purposes of the CP at this time with respect to the Negro Question is to see that all organizations infiltrated by the party as an initial step recognized the celebration of Negro History Week.

Once this recognition takes hold, the informant feels the party hopes to achieve an official recognition of the celebration of Negro History Week on the part of the City and the State Governments.

If this is accomplished, the informant feels that the CP can be infiltrating into bonafide organizations officially celebrating Negro History Week obtain a more widespread belief for the following CP Negro Line:

"If it was morally correct to have a bloody and brutal war, (Civil War) to free the oppressed and downtrodden slaves, then isn't it much more correct to seek changes in the economic status of the oppressed and downtrodden workers of today."

① - CP, USA, Lines (100-95583)  
1 - NY [redacted] (P&C) (#7-4)

100-95583-145

SEARCHED.....	INDEXED.....
SERIAL.....	FILED.....
MAR 7 1955	

*JV Waters*

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APH:MAG

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-3-89)

FROM: SAC, BUFFALO (100-4379-89)

SUBJECT: CP, USA  
 DISTRICT #2  
 BUFFALO DIVISION  
 STRATEGY IN INDUSTRY  
 INTERNAL SECURITY - C

DATE: MAR 12 1955

On 1/7/55, [redacted] a highly confidential and reliable source made available to agents of the Buffalo Office, material in the possession of [redacted] CP colonizer in the Buffalo area.

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Among this material was the following three page type-written memorandum:

"A Brief Memorandum on the County-wide Meetings of Regional Organizers on Industrial Concentration"

The following meetings were organized by the OrgBuro on industrial concentration during the week of July 16-25:

- 2 meetings of Regional Organizers in Manhattan County
- 1 meeting of the Regional Organizers in Bronx County
- 1 meeting of the County Board in Queens, followed by a meeting of a few of the Regional Org. Sec's in Queens
- 1 meeting of the Regional Organizers in Brooklyn
- 1 meeting of Regional Area Directors of the LYL in Bklyn.

REGISTERED  
 JCH:RMM  
 (17)

- cc: 1 - Albany 100- (STRATEGY IN INDUSTRY) (RM)  
 8 - New York City (RM)  
 2 - 100- (STRATEGY IN INDUSTRY)  
 2 - 100- (CP, ORGANIZATION)  
 2 - 100-96985 (CP, UNDERGROUND)  
 2 - 100- (CP, LINE)
- 100-4379-69 (CP, ORGANIZATION)  
 100-4379-94 (CP, UNDERGROUND)  
 100-4379-72 (CP, LINE)  
 100-12225 [redacted]  
 100-12226 [redacted]

100-95583-146

SE. [initials]  
 SERIALIZE [initials]  
 MAR 14 1955  
 FBI-NEW YORK  
 [signature]

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"The purpose of the meetings was to:

1) clean away as many ideological blocks as possible that stood in the way of carrying out the industrial concentration program of the P. with emphasis on the colonization program in the basic industries in the big shops upstate.

2) concretely work out the quotas by regions for the colonization program and to establish the organizational guarantees for the carrying out of the program by the end of the year.

In the main the meetings were very enthusiastic and in the opinion of Phil and myself laid the basis for carrying out the program at a regional and section basis and to make the campaign not the property of a few specialists by the common and collective task with individual responsibility of the county, regional and section committees. In this respect we used the example of the Brooklyn County leadership in the small achievements they have made as the style and method of doing more than talk on the colonization program.

At each of the meetings [ ] gave the report, which dealt with the ideological questions that had to be dealt with at this phase of the industrial concentration program.

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Such questions as:

- 1) The basic role of W.C.--Draft Resolution of Party
- 2) Who is eligible--everybody
- 3)a) Are jobs available today
- b) Living conditions
- c) Housing
- d) Security, etc.
- 4) The character of basic industry upstate was described
- 5) The militant strike struggles of the workers upstate in the past year were described.
- 6) Special emphasis was placed on the role of the Negro workers--women workers in the concentration program (and also workers in small shops)
- 7) Lastly, at all meetings a statement written by a group of comrades already in the colonization program was read [ ] has a copy of it)

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"-2-

Some weaknesses of the meetings:

- 1) In Brooklyn, Bronx, Manhattan meetings the labor Secretaries were not present. It looked almost as if we have 2 sections of our Party.
- 2) Bronx needs somebody in charge of the program on a county-wide basis and needs to build a system of organization on a regional level to guarantee the program. The Bronx County leadership was good--self-critical, and I feel they will follow through.
- 3) All meetings agreed that the main question was the ideological questions which had to be fought through in each region, and particularly with the individual comrades who have to be convinced on making the change. Further emphasis was placed on the need of individual example by all party cadre in this key question.
- 4) The weakest meeting of all was the Queens meeting. The fact that the Regional Organizers were not called to the meetings (although 2 R.O.S's were present at the Queens County Board meeting) indicates the departmentized, weak approach to this question. However the main block to the carrying out of the line was the C.O. himself. In my opinion his line was one that would not mobilize a 'fly' for this program.

He warned against left sectarian approach to concentration, reminding us of the mistakes of the previous leadership. He was opposed to a single S.O. no less a R.O. being involved in the program. He criticized those who would 'crusade' or who were 'militant' on this question.

At the Queens Board meeting, however, the acting Org. Sec. and Labor Secy. took sharp issue with him. The C.O. also stated that [ ] warned him against taking Section O. for this program and thus weakening the organization, and not to make the mistake that Brooklyn had made in this question. This sounded very strange to me, since Queens to date has not sent a single colonizer any place, and also I doubt that [ ] said this, or if he did [ ] was in error or [ ] misinterpreted [ ] remarks. Finally, in essence [ ] position places primacy on community organization over shop

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"organization and thus objectively minimizes the role of the W.C. Therefore, I conclude that serious discussion and definite resolution of the C.O. line on this basic question must be fought through at the Queens County Board, with the intervention of the State Board if necessary.

A few recommendations:

- 1) Follow-up on the Section meetings in September, with some upstate available people being present at the meetings.
- 2) Mimeograph the letter of the colonizers to be read at all section conferences in September.
- 3) An article in P.V. on some of the concrete ideological questions around concentration.
- 4) Special session with Labor Secretaries"

Inasmuch as the foregoing material, in all probability, pertains to the New York City area, no attempt is being made to identify individuals referred to in it.

This material is located in Buffalo file 100-12226, Sub 1, 1B1, Section III, pages 87-89, and should any of it be utilized in a report it should be considered as emanating from BU 224-S, an anonymous source.

OFFICE MEMORANDUM . UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC, New York (100-26603-C320) 12-10

DATE: 3/31/55

FROM : [redacted] SA

b6  
b7C

SUBJECT: CP, DISTRICT #2  
N.Y. Division  
Kingsbridge Section  
Bronx County  
IS - C

Attached hereto is a copy of a report dated 2/3/55, furnished to the writer by [redacted] on 2/9/55.

b7D

The information contained in this report should not be disseminated outside of the Bureau unless it is paraphrased.

The original report is filed in serial 867 of [redacted]

b7D

The informant reported on a meeting of the Kingsbridge Section of Bronx County CP, held on 1/31/55, at the residence of [redacted]

- 1- [redacted] (P&C) 7-11
- 1-NY 100- [redacted] 12-10
- 1-NY 100-117496 [redacted] 12-10
- 1-NY 100- [redacted] 12-10
- 1-NY 100-72693 [redacted] 12-10
- 1-NY 100-7767 [redacted] 12-10
- 1-NY 100-120276 [redacted] 12-10
- 1-NY 100-75418 [redacted] 12-10
- 1-NY 100-106770 [redacted] 12-10
- 1-NY 100-73830 [redacted] 12-10
- 1-NY 100-80641 (CP, USA ORGANIZATION) 12-14
- 1-NY 100-26603-C98 (VAN CORTLANDT SECTION, BRONX COUNTY CP) 12-10
- 1-NY 100-26603-C40 (BRONX COUNTY CP) 12-10
- 1-NY 100-80644 (CP, USA YOUTH MATTERS) 12-14
- 1-NY 100-4931 (CP, USA) 12-14
- 1-NY 100-84624 (CP, USA INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS) 12-14
- ①-NY 100-95583 (CP, USA LINE) 12-14

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APH: MEN  
(18)

100-95583-147

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
APR 4 1955	
FBI - NEW YORK	

*[Signature]*

Feb. 3, 1955  
New York

Communist Party U.S.A.  
Activities

A meeting of the Communist Party Club of the Kingsbridge (Bronx, N.Y.) Section took place on January 31st, 1955 at [redacted] (private house, 1 flight up. The name in the doorbell reads [redacted] My impression was that two families live in this apartment. The women of these families, [redacted] (the last one was also called [redacted] were attending the club meeting as members.) Also present at this meeting were: [redacted]

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[redacted] where the next meeting of the C.P. Club will be held on Feb. 17th) [redacted]

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[redacted] opened the meeting. She explained the "new set-up": "The party is now carrying on discussions on the reorganization of the regions, sections and the clubs. The general party line was and remains a correct one but it seems that the breaking up of the clubs into small ones - 3-5 comrades in a club - didn't work out right. Often only 2 or 3 comrades came to a club meeting. Two people somehow can not carry on a discussion on policies or activities. The smaller clubs didn't alter the security situation either. The party believes that larger clubs will increase party activities."

She told the meeting that the Bronx County of the Communist Party ordered the "new set-up" which is: The Region Committees are being abolished. There will be a Region Director which will serve as the "Go-Get-Men" between the sections and the county committee. The members of the Region Committees will go into the section committees. The members of the section committees will go into the clubs - this will give the clubs a stronger leadership. In accordance with the new reorganization, [redacted] said, the

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functional clubs are abolished and the small clubs will be merged into larger clubs. The Kingsbridge section and the Van-Cortlandt (Bronx, N.Y.) section became one section - the Kingsbridge Section of the C.P. - This section organized 4 C.P. clubs and one Youth Club.

Mae further stated that this club has 16 members. She proposed the election of an organizer. [redacted] volunteered to be organizer and she was elected and she chaired the meeting.

In the discussion on the reorganization plan participated [redacted] all of them agreed that the reorganization of the party on the above described plan will definitely increase and and bring in more life into the activities of the party membership.

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[redacted] led a discussion on the program of the C.P.U.S.A. which was adopted at the Party's National Election Conference in N.Y. on Aug., 1954.

He spoke about the approaching of an economic depression. He said that there are over 4,000,000 unemployed workers in the country today and that "organized labor could force the government to introduce a program of work which would absorb all of the unemployed in the country." He underlined the importance of uniting the two labor organizations "into one great trade union organization which would have some 18,000,000 workers to the demands of which even the reactionary government of Eisenhower would be forced to pay attention."

He also underlined that "the foreign policy of our government is leading the country and the world to disaster - to an atomic war which will destroy the world. There is only one hope and this is that organized labor will awaken to this danger and will stop the warmakers from carrying out their war aim. Here is one more important reason why the A.F.L. and the C.I.O. should become united."

He underlined that "the reason we had no war until now is not because of the Eisenhowers' and the Dulleses' but because of the tremendous strength of the Socialist forces, especialy of the Soviet Union."

He said that the role of the Communist Party, "from the clubs up, is to wage a campaign for unity in the trade union movement; to explain to the workers in the shops, to the people in the neighborhoods the issues of peace and war; the issues co-existence; the issues of McCarthyism and Bronellism."

concluded his remarks with: "The Party line on working within the trade unions and the right-wing peoples organizations is a correct one. To carry on our campaign against unemployment, against the destruction of the Bill of Rights, against the war policies of the government, for co-existence and peace. We must go where the people are. The majority of the workers are not in the progressive trade unions so we must go into the unions of the A.F.L. and the C.I.O. The majority of the people are not in the progressive organizations so we must go into the right-wing organizations. We must go into the farm organizations. The peace of the members of the C.P. is where the majority of the people is. There is our place to work for the triumph of our program which will bring socialism to our people."

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# Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE:

APR 12 1955

FROM : SAC, ALBANY (100-11288)

SUBJECT: CP, USA  
DISTRICT #2  
STRATEGY IN INDUSTRY  
PARTY LINE  
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

On March 21, 1955, AL CS 2945-S furnished SA's GEORGE P. SIMPSON and STANLEY S. CZARNECKI material which the Informant stated was in the possession of [redacted]

[redacted] Syracuse, New York, on that date. The material was photographed, and the originals were returned to the Informant. Photo copies of this material are maintained in Albany file [redacted]

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The material is set forth below:

### "SOME DEVELOPMENTS IN THE NEW YORK LABOR MOVEMENT

"Comrades this report represents an attempt to open up a discussion of some developments in the New York labor movement. It is our aim through such discussion to develop greater clarity on a number of questions that run through the thinking of all of our people in relation to our work in the shops. What are some of these questions that arise in one form or another?"

JDM:mb  
(19)

- cc: 2-Buffalo
- 2-New York
- 2-Detroit
- 2-Boston
- 1-AL 100-9567 (Political Activities)
- 1-AL 100-11574 (Party Line)
- 1-AL 100-11720 (Underground)
- 1-AL 100-14001 (IUE)
- 1-AL 100-5075 (UE)
- 1-AL 100-11067 (Negro Matters)
- 1-AL 100-11684 [redacted]

1 [redacted]

100-95583-148

APR 13 1955  
J. V. Waters

*100-95583-148*  
*2-20-55*

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"1. Does the unfreezing of relations spoken of by [ ] in his report, and Swift in his article, continue or has it in fact congealed and hardened? And if it does continue is it the same on all levels from the shop to the top echelons of leadership in the labor movement?

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"2. Is it possible to take the beginnings of labor's more forceful intervention in the '54 elections and develop it further to the goal of labor playing the decisive role in electing an administration in '56 that is friendly to labor and the masses generally, as opposed to being the instrument of monopoly? An administration that is much more respectful of civil liberties and civil rights and is, so to speak, less bellicose? Are there any developments, objective and subjective, that enable us to propel labor in this direction?

"3. In relation to labor playing such a role, is it necessary to win first a change in the present leadership of the trade unions as a precondition for such a role? If not, what is our attitude to different leaders in relation to this first stage of struggle against fascism and depression? Further, does this mean reliance on these leaders in the struggle? If not, what role does the Left play?

"4. Because of role that the Left in leadership can play in giving clearest direction to the working class in this first stage envisioned by our Party program -- as well as the long range aims of the working class -- how do we see the Left in this period winning footholds of leadership? Or -- in avoiding making Left leadership a precondition, are we neglecting the role of the Left in leadership and how to attain it?

"This report will not now proceed to answer these questions point by point but intends rather to examine a number of questions that in their totality provide some answer to the questions placed. It should be stated that altho we have much greater clarity and unity around the line of our party than existed a year or year-and-a-half ago -- in fact the situation can best be described as overwhelming unity around our general line -- continuing unclarities in one form or another arise which have to be answered to consolidate that unity and unclarity. All of the questions -- to the degree that they are raised -- constitute a lack of understanding of the outlook of our party. To the degree that we can indicate answers in life do we strengthen the confidence in our line.



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"II.

"It is obvious that a scientific examination of all these problems requires establishing the economic background against which they operate. The last detailed study of the economic perspectives facing us appeared about a year ago in P.A. in the [redacted] articles. It is a fact that the unemployment that had developed early in '54 tended to decline in the latter part of the year, with an increase in the Industrial Production Index and a big rise in steel and auto production specifically. The particular reasons for this are well known and can be found generally in the intense competition in the auto industry, as well as the plan of the auto barons to be well stocked by the end of May when their contracts expire and possible big struggles develop. It is my impression that there will appear shortly in P.A. a series of articles that bring the economic picture up to date. Without going into detail the burden of the articles will be that the factors making for depression, as well as the factors of maneuverability by the bourgeoisie -- both continue to operate. Hence, despite the temporary decline in unemployment at the end of '54 the factors for depression will continue in '55 causing unemployment, partial unemployment and still moving in the direction of creating crisis. The factors of maneuverability retard the full outbreak of such a crisis and certainly rule out any effort to set a time table. The auto boom will screech to a halt shortly -- with almost 600,000 cars in inventory now. Production now is at the rate of 9 million annually, though everyone concedes top market at 5½ million. The A F of L and CIO speak with great concern of the fear of growing unemployment and have developed some programmatic efforts to meet that threat. The lowest estimate for 1955 is that of 4 million fully unemployed (a figure that has almost been reached now) and an additional 3 million on part time. Suffice it to say that these are the most optimistic estimates.

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"There is no doubt that the P.A. study and the continuing statements of CIO and A F of L will be borne out. The important fact is that some of our comrades who viewed the decline in unemployment in the latter part of 1954 as an indication of renewed vitality by U. S. economy were wrong. In fact the economic situation is propelling the workers into motion and struggle in many ways right now and will be a front of struggle on which the greatest continued activity can be expected -- not a reduction!

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"For some time in the past the most important aspect of struggle has been in relation to wages. The efforts by the labor movement to raise wages to catch up with the cost of living dominated the scene. This continues as a prime concern of the workers -- both as a result of smaller increases in the last year, considered as a nickel year, and the continued high cost of living. So that Auto is asking for 10 cents plus and Transport for 17 cents average. Teamsters just won a quarter and Garment is demanding a wage increase. These constitute efforts to get out of that 5 cent box. That the workers will fight, in most cases, for these increases can be attested to by Teamsters and other industries.

"However the fear of growing unemployment has raised alongside of wage increases a second factor that enters the economic demands. This demand is as yet not widespread in actual formulation, though all eyes are on Auto which is spearheading it now. That is the Guaranteed Annual Wage. The IUE at this moment has projected the idea but with no formulated plan as yet. And more recently Curran has projected in the NMU a Supplementary Unemployment Compensation demand for June of 1955. There is no doubt but that the auto struggle will deeply influence the labor movement's perspectives around such plans. With the fear of unemployment behind every worker's shoulder plans such as this will find a response and depending on the outcome in Auto other industries will begin to advance detailed plans. Briefly stated what is our attitude to such plans?

- "1. They do not solve capitalist crises and at best amount to increasing unemployment insurance.
- "2. As long as it is not the Proctor & Gamble or Hormel type of plan but one in which the bosses pay for additional insurance, it is not 'phony' -- and we should support it.
- "3. It cannot be substituted for wages and conditions.
- "4. In the content of the plan we must make sure it is not creating a reserve for a small core of workers rather than the mass.

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"The rank and file in Auto in supporting the GAW made clear that it was not a substitute for wage increases but an addition. That became the official union policy as a result of proper struggle. Further, the rank and file supports the plan, which now calls for 52 weeks pay (full weekly pay) made up by company and State unemployment insurance for every worker with two years seniority, financed by companies, with no further spelling out at this point.

"Curran's proposal is something else. While in our opinion there should be a positive reaction to the idea, the details are open for really specific discussion. In the first place his plan is not accompanied by a demand for a wage increase, coming after a year of no increase to the bargain. This is the main danger. Secondly, his plan is to provide \$40 per week for a full year when a worker is unemployed -- which given possible new legislation in Albany does raise question as to whether it should be more. Thirdly, he proposes coverage of the 23,000 presently employed, supplemented by 9,000 more that could be employed by real contract enforcement, manning scales, etc. It would take a real fight on conditions to create those 9,000 jobs and that would be welcome. However, he proposes that some 8,000 workers not be covered and speaks in fact in his column of 'some decasualization' of the industry -- combined with opening the doors (now proposed by [redacted] to 10,000 new members! This is a danger, in our opinion, in the creation of discrimination and two classes of citizenship and economic status in the union. It seems that such a plan needs strengthening and [redacted] has invited fullest discussion from the ships. Certainly the 40,000 seamen need coverage.

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"Another demand, not yet included in the major demands for this year, but arising as a result of the threat of unemployment, is the 30-hour week. [redacted] who once attacked this as a Communist plot has now accepted its validity and the rank and file in auto calls for it being the next major contract demand. In Transport, [redacted] projected it at the recent convention with no indication as yet of its status in planning for contract.

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"We should note that the workers have no desire to repeat the suffering of the '30s, and will support and fight for demands that reduce their burden under a depression. There will be a growth of interest in and support of GAW plans and 30-hour week proposals which we must encourage. The 30-hour week should be projected early in the fight.

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"A third factor that emerges with equal prominence on the contract front is the struggle around working conditions in all its ramifications. The employers would no doubt like to cash in financially in a big way on the years of McCarthite terror in the country. As a result we have seen efforts to raise the question of wage cuts in one way or another. While their success has been limited in the main, they have won some stinging victories. The agreement in Studebaker in auto was such a victory. In Textile it has been a feature for some time. In Otis the production workers voted 2 to 1 with no leadership coming from IUE to accept such cuts to prevent the plant from moving.

"However, while stymied in the main in regard to direct wage cuts as a mass phenomenon, the employers have launched a drive to cut wages in dozens of ways indirectly. This drive against conditions is marked by a number of factors: 1) The drive is so intense and widespread for increased productivity that once in full sway it will make the 1923-1929 increase of 29% look like peanuts. 2) Distinct from the major 'rationalization-speed-up' drive of the 20's, this one takes place with 15 million organized workers. In the '20's the unorganized were cut to the bone and then the organized were taken on by the employers. 3) The workers are already showing a tremendous desire to fight and demand leadership in this regard on a day-to-day basis within the life of the contract. 4) The question of conditions has been elevated to prime importance in contract negotiation demands. 5) As we will see later, workers are moving to elect leaders on the level closest to them who will lead in the fight for conditions. 6) In some cases it is accompanied by open Government intimidation to accomplish these aims of condition-smashing and union-breaking:

- a) Transit Authority.
- b) Waterfront Commission.
- c) NLRB attack in Maritime on union halls, and screening.
- d) All the right-to-work laws.
- e) Congressional Committee witch-hunts in the shop.

"A true appreciation of this employer onslaught on conditions can show the way for building the united front in the shops at every level from department or crew on up. Combines with program on the wage front and efforts to stave off unemployment, it constitutes the basis for daily activity in every industry.

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"A full study of the possible effects of productivity increase on unemployment, wages, etc., and a study of the dangers and effects of automation (now developing in a new way) are necessary to begin to understand what are the statistics of the starvation planned by the employers. However, lacking that at this moment, a look over some of our industries in New York begins to reveal this whole problem -- from the scope, the form it takes, the desire of the workers to fight, etc. -- bearing out the aforementioned features.

"1) In Longshore the problem of size of gangs and sling loan (which relate to speed-up), the problem of grievance settlement (finally resolved without a czar), the maintenance of customs and practices in Manhattan (relating to speed-up, gang division, and manner of grievance settlement), and a union hiring system with rotation of work among extra gangs (relating to employment) were the underlying reasons for the first vote 'No' against a contract, although wages had been \_\_\_\_\_ that they would lose the ability to answer their \_\_\_\_\_ by action at the dock. Even [redacted] underestimated the longshoremen's feelings on conditions. In this industry it is a reflection of a long time struggle around these questions.

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"2) In Transport -- ten months ago -- the workers won a written contract from the industry for the first time in 19 years. This contract, in return for union recognition and a wage increase, included a most onerous management prerogative clause. In spite of the fact that a strike seemed to be the only alternative, it is certain that a huge number of workers (if not an actual majority) voted 'no.' Of course, this did not show in the official union count. This vote against the contract, and for strike in effect, was an expression of fear on the question of conditions. At present, resentment against the Transit Authority attack on conditions is so great it was voiced by [redacted] on TV from the convention. In relation to the current re-opener [redacted] had to say, 'Wage increase and no loss of conditions.' In some parts of industry one can go among literally hundreds of workers and find not one worker who voted for the contract 10 months ago. Interestingly enough a similar contract problem in Philadelphia a couple of months ago was carried by only a 4 to 3 vote.

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"3) In Auto in Buffalo (Chevy) 2 membership shift meetings proceeded quietly on contract demands until a speaker from the floor brought the house down, whistling, applause and stomping of feet when he voiced a demand for a shop steward system to settle grievances. In auto it is interesting to note that the Studebaker wage cut agreement was followed by speed-up inroads on conditions so severe that a strike vote was taken. Also, both the Ford and GM councils of UAW -- the more so in Ford -- devote a major part of contract demands to nailing down conditions, stop speed-up, settle grievances -- with extensive demands along these lines by the rank and file in addition.

"4) In Westinghouse in Buffalo -- 1581 IUE -- downgrading, speed-up, company failure to handle grievances are causing more ferment than seen in years. Local 1581 officials, after a stormy meeting in which the rank and file raised the roof, are now conducting a daily leaflet campaign on the issues. It concludes many of its leaflets with a reminder to the workers that it is a daywork shop and they want no introduction of piece work for which it is rumored the company is seeking an opening.

"5) In General Electric in Schenectady -- 301 IUE -- thousands have been laid off and more to follow as the company pursues its policy of 'employment at pre-Korean levels.' Here certain work is being transferred to GE plants in the South; other jobs are now farmed out to contractors; rates are cut; seniority is not observed in layoffs, transfer, recall. A recently opened building, highly automated, replaces work done previously; and here the company plans to install day work instead of piece work as in the past but with high production quotas, fewer workers by far, and at an average wage substantially less than the piece work average. (Interestingly, Otis Co. has also proposed such a gimmick to cut costs.) In another GE department the company proposes to install piece work where day work has been the rule. In addition to G.E. grievances have been going unsettled, and in the last few months at least two major stoppages took place in parts of the plant -- forced by the workers' indignation.

"6) In Steel in Buffalo, a stoppage of some 15,000 workers recently took place in Bethlehem sparked by the resistance of workers and stewards in one department (mainly Negro) to speed up and work outside of classifications. The support of the other

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"departments (largely white workers) was an indication of the high degree of speed-up, unsettled grievances and the long time problem that nobody but nobody can figure the incentive system payments in Steel.

"7) In Maritime the events of the last year or so can only be understood on the basis of the job crisis in the industry. Thus it was that a year ago [redacted] were proposing the elimination of Negro and Puerto Rican workers from the industry with the consequent struggle of [redacted] against the administration. Though other factors were involved, the basis was this sharp difference in outlook.

"More recently, [redacted] have disagreed with [redacted] when he proposed in fact to convert a large section of the industry into casual or transient workers because of the narrowing number of jobs. [redacted] proposals centered around the changes in rotary hiring set-up which would 'encourage' seamen to look for jobs on shore, as well as the opening of the union to 10,000 new members because of a Taft-Hartley attack on the hiring hall. He was literally booed down by the workers in the course of his first proposal.

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"Note should also be taken of the fact that for the first time in years some petty officers on ships have taken to beating workers, carrying revolvers and threatening seamen when they buck worsening of conditions aboard ship. This is not exaggeration or tall tale -- we have a number of such instances now.

"8) In New York City, the problem of the fight for conditions shows up less dramatically perhaps but as important -- in Fur, the two main demands of the Council are for raising the guaranteed minimums and more effective control of contracting. In Dress the demands are a wage increase, the posting of price schedules in every shop (which would give some answer to the daily struggle on prices) and raising the minimum (a demand that arises from fear of unemployment and the need to have some decent floor under wages). In both Fur and Garment the bosses are pressing for arrogant demands that amount to wage cutting and speed-up.

"There could be many more examples from electrical distributive, shoe, furniture, and also IAM aircraft in Nassau but space and time are prohibitive.

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"In every industry this raises the necessity of examination, modification and where possible elimination of management prerogative, company security, company responsibility, and production standards and clauses as contract demands;

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"The problem of automation is developing rapidly. We are all familiar with the [redacted] quote of Cleveland Ford Plant where a motor block untouched by human hands is now turned out in 15 minutes but is already outmoded by plans to cut it to 10. Pittsfield GE -- IUE local 255 reports automation has reached 30% of some of the jobs. Emerson Radio reports on its progress in automation -- 100% of its radio circuit production is now automated. UE reports something it calls automation of human workers -- a Motion Time Survey -- by GE of the workers in which the finger, hand or arm, back and hip, foot or leg are timed in hundred thousandths of a minute and computed in tables to set production quotas. 'Textile Labor,' organ of TWUA, devotes a full page to the fear of automation which it calls the second industrial revolution -- and raises the need for shorter work week.

"Alongside of the speed-up, downgrading, automation threats, the employers are using the club of the runaway shop to force acceptance of their throad cutting. This problem is dramatized in ASR, in [redacted]

[redacted] - but aspects of it arise daily in other industries -- Milliners, Electrical, etc. An upstate newspaper headline struck me the other day as an example of the 'free world' that should be recorded for posterity -- on the same page are described the death of 12 members (including 11 children) of working class families in fire-gutted slums, and the arrogant denial by [redacted] of [redacted] plea to stay in Amsterdam.

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"Organizing the unorganized, especially in the South, is a key part of the answer. This in turn would be aided by defeating the Taft-Hartley, destroying the state right-to-work laws. Some legislation could deter the runaway -- i.e., \$1.25 minimum, cancellation of tax rebates for amortization, etc., cancellation of government contracts.

"Comrades, this report has spent this time on the picture because we want to emphasize the facts. Huge corporations locked in combat are striving for a maximum rate of profit within a narrowing market, which narrow market abroad could be changed by a



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"new foreign policy with more jobs resulting at home. Unable to win head-on wage cuts they are fighting to cut costs through a mounting, increasingly savage onslaught on conditions. Incidentally such an attack in the 1923-29 years deepened the contradictions of capitalism so greatly as to produce a huge glut on the market in 1929. They operate the same way in this period. The fact means that activity in the shops today is on a daily basis and not just prior to contract expirations.

"There is evidence that the rank and file workers are determined to fight and are succeeding in moving sections of leadership to bolder positions though they do not place reliance on them and rely more and more on their own strength. This struggle for wages, to fight off unemployment and to defend conditions will express itself against the company directly but also in the legislative and electoral arena inevitably. The struggle against Taft-Hartley, the right-to-work laws, for \$1.25 minimum, etc., are part of the struggle to organize the South and part of the struggle against killing conditions and runaway shops.

"The sharpness of the struggle in the shops is already creating greater unity on a department and shop level (unfreezing relations that red-baiting hardened); causing some differentiation among leaders on a fight-back policy; forcing a unity of labor leaders against the Cadillac Cabinet and Eisenhower Administration; propelling labor, the only one on top as yet, into more legislative and electoral activity with discussion of '56; stiffening the unions to a greater degree as instruments of struggle to safeguard living conditions; bringing into life in a hundred new ways the initiative of the rank and file; and resulting already in some changes in leadership at the lower levels.

"To lose sight of, or not sufficiently perceive, the present situation in the shops is to fail to appreciate the possibilities of the economic struggle in determining and shaping the course of political events.

### "III

"It might be helpful to give some examples at this point of changes in leadership at lower levels that are a new feature and only a beginning of the strivings of workers to put forward a leadership that will fight. I believe we will see, as time and the

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"fight go on, a deepening of this projection of leaders who can be characterized as militant and responsive to workers' needs in the shop. Many of these are destined to be members of our Party some day. It is a reflection, though only a beginning, of the ferment in the shops. Of course two big examples of this took place in the last few weeks outside of New York but they are so important that they should be placed here. One was the election in Lynn GE-IUE Local 201 where the worst kind of wheelhorses in the administration were defeated and replaced, not by left, of course, but at least in one office by a more militant leader and in all offices by more responsive leaders. A second case in point was the news from Buick in Flint a few days ago -- a local of 22,000 workers. Here a newly formed caucus swept 23 out of 25 posts of delegates to convention -- on a program of support for contract demands, drastic overhauling of grievance procedure, an end to factionalism. It ran Negro and white candidates. The report on it states that the vote reflected workers' dissatisfaction with policies of administration in regard to speed-up, dropping of grievances, corporation get-tough policies, flagrant Jim Crow practices of G.M.

"In Westinghouse in 1581 (IUE) one of the top officers is a former UE leader who did not desert UE at the time of the NLRB election in which UE lost. Of course, he later joined IUE. This plant incidentally got into a big struggle as in Syracuse to save plant-wide seniority and lost some time ago after leaving UE. In Chevy in Buffalo a caucus led by a shop worker has won three out of seven committee posts in a short time by just the merest campaign on grievance problems. I have already mentioned the character of two shift meetings there. In Steel, in two important instances, unity caucuses representing the most responsive and militant leaders have been elected. In a number of shops upstate, Remington Rand in Ilion and Herkimer (IUE), G. E. Utica (IAM), Pratt and Letchworth (IUE), Westinghouse Elmira (IBEW), Watson Mfg. Jamestown (IAM), Colonial of Buffalo now Batavia (IUE) -- all have seen a modest return to top leadership of one or another former UE leaders known as militants.

"The election of a number of delegates to the TWU Convention last month in a loose rank and file coalition, and the 42% achieved by the rank and file in the last local elections, are the fruits of militant struggle for wages and conditions!

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"The agreement now in another industry for a united slate of rank and file candidates and administration candidates on a program of struggle -- is a reflection of such demands by the workers.

"Such developments have also taken place in several other important places in industry.

"This report has no intention of converting these first swallows into summers, but they are indications of sharp problems in the shops, the growing unity in the shops, the wide possibility of united front in defense of conditions, the decline of effectiveness of red-baiting as a divisive weapon of the bosses in the shop, the possibility of new rank and file initiative. To put it simply, we have the tremendous new necessity and opportunity to build the united front at the shop and department level and really dig in. It is also clear that only the most detailed attention, mastery of the specific problems, bold application of the lessons learned through generalization of experiences elsewhere, and broadest, most flexible approaches to the united front are necessary to extend this development.

#### "IV

"We should like therefore at this point to proceed to some examination of the problems of rank and file movements in industry in our district.

"There developed about a year or so ago two tendencies in a number of places of our work in industry. They did not appear necessarily full blown, but often only as shadings; nor did they necessarily appear side by side in one industry, though that did happen too.

"One tendency was the feeling that since a given union leadership was moving in the direction of the anti-McCarthy camp and was giving some voice to the political needs of the workers in this respect, there was no need for some form of an organized rank and file movement. How it was rarely put that bluntly but was expressed in hesitation to organize the rank and file, lack of vigilance and struggle for economic program and in at least one case the honest question, 'is it correct to have rank and file movements in such a period?'

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"The variations of this tendency failed to see that although a given union leader is anti-McCarthy and to one degree or another generally favors peace, this does not solve the question of a fighting outlook on economic policy; nor for that matter of translating positions on McCarthyism and war into deeds.

"It is perfectly possible to be anti-McCarthy but not have a clear position of repudiating class collaboration ideas on the economic front or other points. We have a number of examples of union leaders who are anti-McCarthy and so express themselves but who are more reluctant to take on their own bosses; or, to put it another way, need pressure from the workers to fight on this front. Some of them say it is not possible to fight the employers because of McCarthyism in this country. The answer, of course, is proven in life in the big shops -- that a prime way to build the unity against McCarthyism is to lead the fight for economic conditions, and show as UE did that McCarthyism 'is aimed at your pocketbook.' Now, without the building of such rank and file forms of organization, the workers are completely dependent on the union leadership in relation to the struggle against fascism, war, and on the economic front. Life with such a perspective is precarious indeed!

"A second tendency was the attitude that disregarded the positive positions of union leadership in relation to certain problems in our national life and concentrated on a fight on economic issues in such a way as to neglect support for important positive positions. Naturally, such an approach has within it the possibility (and appearance) of factional overtones. An aspect of this tendency was the theory that the united front with, or support to, union leadership who have deserted the left, is never possible. Such a person in our opinion falls into a particular camp of social reformism or social democratism when deserting the Left, and not into a political never-never land. As such, his desertion can be exposed to the wide masses of workers only if he is supported when right and pressured when wrong. The ultimate exposure of such forces depends on their failure to fulfill the demands and needs of the workers. There are no short-cuts. Some of our past errors were due to a faulty appreciation of this fact.

"Hence, the answer to both tendencies -- or their shadings -- is a program based on principle, conforming to the

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"needs of the workers, and requires that all be judged by performance in the execution of that program. The problems of who will be in leadership will in largest measure ultimately be resolved on this basis. What is required is patient politics, not subjective factionalism. It is also necessary to define clearly the position of a given union leader on peace, on fascism, on economics, on political action, on the Negro question -- because of the inconstencies that are characteristic of labor leaders in the major unions. Thus we can change the picture we have of that person without going from one extreme to the other. It should be said that our State leadership combatted both tendencies described above.

"In examining the problems of rank and file movements in the industries in our district we naturally find the situation extremely varied, at different stages of development and hence with different problems.

"...In a small number of industries there is the case where an organized, crystalized, rank and file movement exists. The following characteristics are generally true, though not uniformly:

- "1. The workers recognize the rank and file as an entity in the industry and they know where to find it.
- "2. It has a loose form of membership and financial support that is generally not very large.
- "3. The left is part of it and not all of it.
- "4. In elections it branches out to form united fronts broader than itself on the basis of agreement on program (or parts of program) in different sections and thereby enjoys mass support.
- "5. Its program is basically economic, reflected in political action, and generally anti-McCarthy. It does not include foreign policy.
- "6. It has a recognized leadership consisting of people with fairly wide-to-wide support among the workers, and in most cases formally elects such leadership.

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- "7. Generally it either has its own publications or one that is not its organ but is associated programmatically with it.
- "8. It is based on the shops and has come into birth thru its base in one or more shops and the building of the united front of stewards, shop chairmen or board members and rank and file workers on program.
- "9. It is not viewed as an instrument of factional attack on union leadership. Where it came into existence for such a purpose, a long struggle had to be waged to change its whole outlook before the workers would support it.
- "10. It holds positions in stewards bodies, section bodies, local executive boards and even in local leadership.
- "11. It is identified with an alertness on the needs of the workers and projection of program specifics to meet those needs, working out detailed demands.
- "12. In some cases it has developed national ties with other rank-and-file movements in the same industry and other local leaders, etc.

"Some of the problems that have occurred which had to be met and defeated were:

- "1. A tendency repeated at several stages of development to lose sight of constant search for breadth, allies and thru concentration on certain decisive sections or posts in industry.
- "3. Tendency to become diffuse and cover a whole industry rather than developing basic forms in locals, sections, etc. as the base of the rank and file -- especially in view of daily problems in shops.

"Of course the objective situation of attack, economic conditions, etc., has a good deal to do with problems.

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"Several industries in our district reflect the above developments. They represent, the differing in origin greatly, the highest forms of rank and file achieved. In one industry, a few years ago, the shop stewards in a shop of 1000 workers had to develop a fight against their employers over the heads of their local leadership. In the face of a real onslaught against the conditions in the shop by the company, the local union leadership actually stood in the way of struggle. After that victorious struggle, the shop leaders approached a few leaders in the local's other shops and a rank and file organization based on program emerged. It operated within the union framework though it exercised boldness in the projection of program to meet the needs of the workers. It soon won important representation in the local executive board in an election. This year it has concluded a united front agreement with the administration which has now agreed to a fighting program -- resulting in a united slate in the elections. This slate will issue its own material but the rank and file retains independence of action for itself as well. Its identity remains throughout and the workers understand the full character of the events. Until the agreement the rank and file had nominated candidates for every important, new posts, but withdrew these in the interest of unity around program.

"In Transport it is not hard to see a relationship between [redacted] position moves on Political Action, McCarthyism, the Negro Question and his cutting down to size the ACTU forces -- and the growth of the rank and file vote in his major local. (Though there should be no underestimation of his attacks on and efforts to contain the rank and file). In a certain sense the rank and file growth in Transport has enabled [redacted] to extricate himself somewhat from the degree of encirclement of him the ACTU had attained. The need on his part to respond to the new moods and activity of the workers in the industry also presented an opportunity to solve certain tactical problems he faced.

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"In certain industries the rank and file is developing differently. It is to the credit of the progressives involved that they did not rigidly try to transplant experiences from the first group to their own industries. What we now want to describe is characteristic in at least eight industries that come to mind.

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"What is characteristic of the developments here?

- "1. There has not been an organized rank and file movement for some time.
- "2. Progressive shop stewards executive board members and just plain members found caucuses of one kind or another operating about them. In some cases not even caucuses but only leading individuals of various kinds very loosely grouped together.

"3. Progressives here found a way of uniting existing caucuses, forces, etc., into loose coalitions around programs of struggle and a high degree of responsiveness to the needs of the workers. And electoral victories were won in the local unions for these combinations, resulting in loose alliances in leadership of rank and file forces and various other forces.

"4. Progressives here displayed a great deal of flexibility in assessing individuals and caucuses and even in uniting in some cases forces from two different groupings to result in a new healthy grouping in re program, Negro-white unity, etc., which have won elections. They also displayed a great deal of understanding of the value of forces on the shop and department level and how to guide them within union structure to bring united front of workers to bear on shaping program and forces in the new combinations.

"As a result the local unions involved have become more effective instruments for the needs of the workers and the left is in a better position to influence developments.

"It is the opinion of the report that the ultimate problem facing us in these industries is the formation, in time, of a crystallized form of some kind to give body to these loose coalitions. This is not an argument for an immediate left, narrow grouping! On the contrary, we are discussing translation of the breadth into a caucus, club or some form. Unless the left finds such a form it will inevitably find itself at the mercy of one or another element on top and not in a position to fight for program or to discuss issues in a broad way with the workers as a whole. Or if sharp collisions occur it will be considerably behind in not having a base from which to operate. Two paths suggest themselves:



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- "1. To find a form whereby an existing alliance of top people translates itself into a form of caucus inviting workers to join around a program. The answer may also be found in a dormant caucus brought to life, or by the broadening of an existing narrow caucus by bringing in non-left, leading persons.
- "2 To find the way whereby, without rupturing the loose alliance in leadership a number of left and non-left workers in the shop (or local) develop a committee or caucus whose program largely parallels but somewhat deepens that which was the basis of the top loose alliance. It would in such a case supplement the loose alliance with a physical grouping without involving the individuals who are in leadership at this point. This has been done in two locals where there is a great deal of ferment and fluidity of relations.

"Some time ago certain of our people were discussing this very problem and perhaps they can give us some idea of the problems here today.

"This report uses the word 'ultimately' in relation to solution of the problem projected -- and advisedly so. We wanted to avoid suggesting haste that would cause some leftist waste. Tactics and timing are of course of key importance -- involving discussion with a number of non-left forces in each case

"... In a number of industries government terrorization, gangsterism, screening, union regulations making it illegal to have groups except prior to elections and in certain cases the factional history of the rank and file, have been operating as problems.

"The left in these industries, although it has very wide influence in at least one case has the greatest difficulty in bridging the gap between itself and the non-left.

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"In one case a paper appears that had its origin in a broader sponsorship than is now true. Workers consider it a left expression now. It deals with economic program in good detail and political action but avoids any other questions. It is widely respected and has had free entry into union halls at times. In addition militants in the industry have formed close ties at the lowest level and in one instance were able to affect a local election. The next steps though are exceedingly difficult.

"In another case there is a rank and file paper that is associated with the left and discusses all questions from economics to foreign policy. It has thru individuals influenced somewhat some of the larger developments recently, but here again the next steps are enormous.

"In a third case the left is very strong and has been winning new respect by increased flexibility in relation to local leadership. Its election slates in the past have been left in character. Publications are restricted, hence leaflets appear in the name of individuals or reprints from the left press. Here progress is being made in developing a concrete program to meet the severe problems of this industry that arise from the constant employer efforts to destroy conditions and wages. There is a distinct unfreezing taking place in the shops and progressives have even begun to be more associated with union offices and union bodies, and relations with some officials have been improved. Progressives are known as good shop leaders but the loose form of alliance is hard to create.

"It would indeed be presumptuous to say here that we have the answer to these difficult problems. We do not. However there would seem to be some general approaches that can be applied here that we learn from other industries.

- "1. We should examine the possibility of finding a way. at the lowest levels, at the point of production itself, to form broader and perhaps loose groups that begin to express themselves on policy questions facing the union and in daily defense of conditions.
- "2 In all cases real studies of the problems facing the industry are necessary to arrive at specific proposals to place before the workers.

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- "3. A policy of greater concentration on the most important points rather than overall industry rank and file approach will probably prove more fruitful.
- "4 The ability to use the unfreezing of relations below to win some non-left forces to whatever forms are worked out is absolutely essential.
- "5. The abandonment of factionalism where it may still exist. That is not to say the abandonment of criticism or sharp discussion of policy. It is to say though that the workers will not be won to movements that predicate progress on removal of the whole present union leadership. It is also to say that when a leader proposes a valid proposition we should be the first to rally support for it.

"... In one very large shop -- recently raided and lost -- the problem arises a little differently. There is, in this shop, a large group of non-left shop stewards who have a common outlook on program, and unfortunately, have a common hope that the shop will somehow return to the former union. What is more, the only contact with these forces is held by that former union. What is more, the only contact with these forces is held by that former union. Should that union merge, that contact can easily disappear. It cannot be picked up by the left. The question is therefore raised of quickly finding the form to convert that group of stewards into some caucus or committee so that it does not disintegrate. Secondly it would seem that some loose grouping nationally within the industry is necessary to pick up the threads of a number of such situations. Thus a natural rank and file contact and relationship will live and continue to play an important part in the shaping of policies in the interest of the workers.

"... In yet another industry, there are big rank and file movements with real power. Here the left has the problem of finding its way in and strengthening itself thru the consolidation of its forces plus the addition of new forces.

"In conclusion of this section of the report we would like to generalize somewhat. On the one hand we have a number of

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"experiences in the shops and a number of new experiences in rank and file work. On the other hand we have the political tasks of this period. From the Program of our Party, and the discussion around it, the task in this first stage is to accomplish the mobilization of the labor movement as an effective instrument in the defeat of the present administration in '56, and guarantee the depth of program necessary to accomplish that defeat. This means a program that goes beyond economic demands and accomplishes a great deal in the field of civil liberties and foreign policy.

"The economic struggles have inherent in them both possibilities -- though they will not develop spontaneously!! That is, the logic of the developing economic situation and struggles in the shops leads to the conclusion of the need to defeat the Eisenhower Administration; and also, as these struggle develop, to more fundamental conclusions on fascism and foreign policy. Our first problem it would therefore seem is to develop to the hilt that which is already growing in the shops -- namely -- the conducting of the big struggles that shape up. To do that it is necessary to bring the rank and file workers into still greater motion, and to produce responsive leadership at the shop and local level.

"The prime movements within the shops that are necessary to accomplish this are united front movements and not left centers. Or to put it differently, what is needed is left initiative in the creation of the united front of forces far exceeding the left in size and far different in quality. This is both growingly possible and necessary. Therefore, what the report is arguing, is that rank and file movements and concepts as we have usually conceived of them are not what we mean when we speak of the necessary rank and file movements today. We are not speaking of narrow left groupings whose programs are perfect from A to Z on all aspects from wages to foreign policy. Far from it. We are not seeking a substitute for the Party and its own projection of its independent policy. A genuine united front is the need.

"Experience is beginning to indicate that the kind of rank and file movements we want are becoming more possible -- because of conditions and emergence of new forces. What is necessary on our part is the proper outlook and tactic to bring it into life.

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"Now a number of questions arise. First, what is our view of the value of such movements in relation to our larger political objectives of defeating war and fascism? We believe that objectively, movements even though limited to the most elementary economic demands collide with the plans of the administration on larger questions. They therefore serve as a large base for struggle by masses on the main questions in our country's life.

"What should the role of the left therefore be? The left should enter and develop these movements in the first place. Secondly, the left should operate within such groupings to raise their sights in relation to program; searching for the opportunities to bring wider masses a step higher in political consciousness but within the framework of lifting the united front to a higher level. Of course this is often a complex matter demanding a whole number of tactical considerations. Thirdly, it is necessary for the left to raise thru other means those questions that the united front is not yet ready to project. This task might call for certain individuals to come before the workers at large on a given question. It might call for the formation of temporary or ad hoc committees of certain workers in an industry to educate (or work for action) around a given demand to which the broad united front is not yet committed. In other words the left has to work both within and alongside of these broad movements to guarantee the united front and to deepen its program.

"Can the left operate in such groupings to do so? Yes -- if it is wholeheartedly devoted to the main task the workers see. Do such groupings lay the basis for being instruments for more advanced policy in later stages of development -- yes, they do. Particularly, if we work properly. Do such groupings have the possibility of propelling leaders and organizations further programmatically? Yes -- and without them union leaders would probably not move so far.

"Some left center concepts have become substitutes for broad united front thinking which was never our Party's policy -- even in the best days. Certainly in a period such as this it is just foolhardy to think of leading workers on all questions from a given left center in an industry.

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"Does this mean that where we have a left movement of size in a given industry we should disband it now? No. It means we should abandon the idea that if it simply operates long enough it will win all the workers; or if it just will manage to survive long enough the radicalization of the workers under the impact of economic conditions will catch up with it. The problem really is how to use it to create something bigger, broader and qualitatively different. The question is not abandoning strength; it is using strength to build new broader strength.

"Well, with this line, what base will you have to speak from during all the twists and turns of history? Without a mass base the best line is lifeless and is it not better to meet the twists and turns of life with such a base? Therefore comrades let me say that the references in this report to rank and file movements, caucuses, groups, etc., have this broad definition and this broad view in mind and not the left center view.

"Secondly -- to meet such an objective a number of forms will develop. We may have fully crystallized movements, may have only loose coalitions of individuals, or only a semi-public caucus. Whatever forms grow up from the situation at hand should be used to move that local into struggle. Some unions, like auto, have fully developed tradition of caucus or groups. Others don't. That should be taken into account. The point is that the accomplishment of our present tasks requires not a left center in every industry but a united front in every industry -- the form of which will vary. Now we want to add, we are better off tactically to find the ways as quickly as possible of converting a relationship between a few individuals to a form where a number of workers are involved formally, that was our concern in discussing some of the loose coalitions that existed and the need to translate them into rank and file movements -- the kind of rank and file movement described here.

"In most right-led unions such forms in one way or another can and must be found. In unions with a coalition leadership today we must avoid an artificial solution. We would welcome it everywhere but obviously it cannot be introduced in a progressive-led local where it has no relation to the history of the local. Where such new coalitions result in winning leadership we are absolutely for the continuation and care of the caucus and the nailing down of its existence as a tradition.

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"It is not the purpose of this report to examine all aspects involved in the deepening of Negro-white unity in the unions and the forging of the Negro Labor Alliance. Some remarks are necessary at this point, however, in relation to the main theme of the report.

"In an increasing number of situations where loose coalitions are emerging that are more militant and more responsive to the needs of the workers at the local or department level, the militancy of Negro workers is being demonstrated and their emergence as leaders is taking place. It is necessary to further this development by actually planning and working for it.

"White chauvinism in the shops can be dealt further blows in the course of the struggle for the daily needs of the workers. The action in steel of a 15,000 worker stoppage sparked by Negro workers -- supported by thousands of white workers, is an example of the building of unity in the heat of struggle in a shop where white chauvinist attitudes are well known and have been a serious problem.

"There is still a lag by most rank and files of various kinds of raising in specific form the problems of the Negro workers and projecting answers. General exhortations on Negro rights do not solve the problem. Serious application on this front would bring new allies to the rank and file movements and in some cases constitute the balance of power. An example of this took place in a certain auto plant.

"A recent conference of workers from industry held at the Jefferson School on the 'Concrete program Necessary for Negro Job Rights in a Declining Economy' was a real contribution in this regard. The fruits of that conference, which I understand will be published, should be studied for an approach to the specifics of such programs. It is interesting that the report there and discussion reveal that many, many specific demands that would safeguard the jobs of Negroes would also strengthen the job rights and conditions in an immediate sense of the white workers.

"A number of unions have developed close ties of fraternalism and assistance to the NAACP. Offhand the ACWA, Local 6,

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"Hotel, District 65 come to mind. This is a beginning which should be spread widely.

"\* There has been a lag in the raising of overall demands of the Negro people -- whether the desegregation fight, national FEPC, or the campaign to save [redacted] Consciousness by the rank and file workers, by our Party could easily swing whole unions into some forms of activity on these and other questions.

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"\* The demand for an organizing drive in the South as part of the newly created labor unity is a key question. It will inevitably raise in its process many questions of rights for Negroes in the South and federal legislation. [redacted] beginning on this question were a contribution to all labor and must be developed in other unions.

"\* Lastly, in New York City particularly, the demands and needs of the Puerto Rican minority have to be seen in a new way. Many of the specific program details in regard to Negroes in industry apply equally here. However what is true is that the relative high level of support in the labor movement for the aspirations of the Negro people is not equalled yet on the Puerto Rican question. And in regard to the emergence of Puerto Rican leadership, it is likewise far behind. More attention has to be paid to the Labor Advisory Committee on Puerto Rican Affairs -- made up of 97 CIO and AFL local unions and represented by Social Democracy in the vast majority as a potential instrument on some questions.

"The organization into unions of the vast number of unorganized Puerto Rican workers is the first step that labor must be moved to take. This committee has that objective.

"VI.

"There have taken place some discussions on the problems of the Independent unions in relation to labor unity and our outlook on organic unity of CIO and AFL. The latter subject has recently been written on extensively in the D.W. by George Morris and [redacted]

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[ ] This report cannot repeat an enlarged discussion but ...on certain features that have emerged in the course of the dis... and some recent events in this connection.

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"The merger of Fur and Amalgamated Meat Cutters is now under attack from both AFL and CIO circles. In this regard the attack of CIO is even more scurrilous and serves at this point to sharpen the problem. It is a public fact that Packinghouse has been considering merger with the Amalgamated and a key local has voted on the conditions on which it would consider such a merger. With CIO-AFL unity agreed upon a merger here is more possible. Such a development could cement the unity of the meat, packing, leather and fur workers in a solid front against the employers. It would take tremendous arrogance on the part of any labor leader to try to break such necessary unity.

"Secondly, the fight by TWU on raiding, rights of unions in the newly unified labor movement serves objectively to help defeat to some extent any further divisive efforts.

"Discussions with rank and file workers and our own forces in shops lead to agreement in independent unions for the outlook of merger -- it is welcomed. What arises, and correctly so, is the question of what conditions can accompany such mergers, are they possible, etc. Obviously such questions can be answered differently in each industry depending on a number of factors: strength of union in re major corporations, strength of right wing elements in union, relations with other unions, etc. The need for care in evaluating positive features as well as danger involved is clear. Too much emphasis on one feature, taken out of context of the whole picture, can result in political deviation. Excessive emphasis of only the positive leads to the right; seeing the dangers only leads to the left.

"There are still some people -- few in number, but influential -- who pick up one of the two 'stand alone' variants. One goes 'stand alone and die if necessary.' This is based on an outlook of political pessimism, a fear of inability to defeat war and fascism, and a desire to 'die gloriously'. It is sometimes necessary for Communists to know how to die. We submit however that it is far more useful to the working class today for Communists to develop policies of how to live and how to save the nation from the holocaust of war and fascism.

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"The other goes 'stand alone and win'. This is based on the outlook that big changes are taking place and workers are going to turn around and come back to these unions; or that conditions are getting better so that unions will be able to go back under the best conditions. It underestimates the dangers in standing alone for a great length of time -- from raids, government, recessionist right-wing. Further, it does not correspond to the desire of the workers for unity.

"It is also an overestimation of the degree of change now taking place and the fact that history does not show a case where the masses turned around to come to the left. The left inevitably has to enter the mass and under new conditions find the forms of left initiative and influence.

"Both variants are incorrect and have led and will lead to defeats. Both disregard Foster's constant warnings of the need to work in reactionary-led centers, to be able to influence the changes taking place and to speed them. Both forget that expulsion from CIO was not the desire of the independent unions who fought to remain on the sole basis of autonomy.

"Echoes of this line when combined with problems of the conditions under which return takes place -- tend at present to create some doubt and confusion.

"We would judge that in many industries like discussion is taking place. Problems are different obviously and tactics will undoubtedly differ. In broad outline, however, the political questions involved remain the same.

"In relation to organic unity of AFL and CIO the discussion at the Transport Convention was of tremendous value. The problems involved in unity expressed by Foster and Morris in discussing the question are of great importance. These revolve around guarantees on the rights of Negro members, guarantees on raiding, perspectives on organizing and on independent political action, autonomy, the relation of craft and industrial unions in one federation, etc. While the merger agreement contains some guarantees it obviously does not go far enough. There is no doubt that these questions will prove most vexing and will have to be fought out....meaning of organic unity and the potential....this potential for progress shall be realized,....will depend on the

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"ability to rally the solid, good thinking of the rank and file workers and bring it into play to influence the course of events.

"Some discussion has arisen on whether we agree with [redacted] carrying his fight to the extent of voting 'no' at his Convention and in CIO Executive Board. This report does not agree -- though we greet the raising of the issues and the alerting of the labor movement to fight around them. If we agreed we should be ready to press for it in every CIO union and in effect say we do not support this merger on these terms. In our opinion this cannot be done. We may have our doubts as whether more could have been gotten by CIO but that is speculative, given the present CIO leadership. Our attitude has to be based on this merger, with this leadership, and not another which we would prefer.

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"The workers want unity and see in it the possibilities for great strides to solve their problems of security. It is our duty to strive in every way to rally the workers to influence the conditions of unity at every stage of its realization.

"VII.

"In regard to the struggle for independent political action this report again will not repeat -- in this case -- Si Gerson's speech at the Jefferson School Forum which outlined the Party's position on the course necessary for 1956 and the outlook for a mass labor-led party. A few new features need comment however.

"The fight by [redacted] for independent political action was a tremendous service to the labor movement. He has moved the question in the heart of the labor movement to a new public and central position. As now defined, and he has altered it somewhat since its birth at the CIO convention, we can have very little quarrel with it.

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"Forces like [redacted] on one hand and [redacted] on the other and people who undoubtedly support their view must be considered basically as potential allies of the [redacted] view. They may differ in timing or in tactics but tend in the direction of [redacted]'s position. [redacted] on the other hand, retreated at the CIO convention from the position of his own union which was that

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"of eventual formation of a 3rd party. Unless his own convention March 27 changes his view his theory has to be defeated, one that says, 'there are no sharp classes in U.S.,' etc. etc.

"The TWU convention resolved, and [ ] in a press conference later vowed, 'to create the broadest debate and discussion' on this question. We must not only press for the coming into life of this vow but work in other unions to support it and create arenas of discussion. Invitations by other unions to address a membership meeting on his views would seem to be in order.

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"The TWU's call for a national PAC Conference in 1955 should be supported and duplicated in other unions. We must speed up the legislative activities around the tax cut in Congress, UMT, German Rearmament, FEPC, investigation of Department of Justice use of informers, right-to-work laws. In the State the \$1.25 demand of Congress by the State Legislature, the Unemployment Insurance changes and housing are all crying for action.

#### "VIII.

"Comrades, this report has run too long and on the question of the fight for peace separate discussions have been held. Having presented a point of view on the question of the essence of rank and file movements, caucuses, loose coalitions as being based to start with on economic questions one is duty bound to explain how he sees the question of peace as related to it. We dealt with this partially in discussing the role of the left in relation to the united front economic movements. The fact is that on peace the means of expression by workers is lagging behind their sentiments. There is ample proof of that. It must also be said, this being the case, that we are lagging in going by old estimates on the ability to get certain forms of expression in the labor movement. Is it not true that the differences of some 20 Democratic senators and 1 Republican senator on one or another aspect of the Formosa Question is a reflection of deep-rooted rank and file desire for peace? It could not happen otherwise. Have we on the other hand found the ways to use this new feature to formalize this sentiment among rank and file workers? Could we not have found a forum somewhere

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"in union bodies to invite one of these people to speak? [redacted]  
[redacted] We believe that if consciousness to new possibilities existed, and was matched by a searching, persistent check on finding the form -- these people would be speaking to union membership meetings, at debates organized by union bodies, etc.

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"Certainly, the current crop of expressions -- Textile Labor editorial, Shelton in CIO News, ITU Labor's Daily, Packing position, Livingston in 65, do not reflect all that is happening -- not when Riesel has to report a heated debate on China led by [redacted] in the CIO Board.

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"We must say self-critically that in spite of the difficulties insufficient initiative and concern has been displayed from top to bottom to try to break through. We don't think flexibly and creatively enough on this question.

"Secondly, there may be room now in certain industries for a small grouping distinct from rank and file caucus or movement, to be formed to educate on the question of German rearmament or Formosa. Here too -- on Germany -- we held out the idea of trying to foster debate with no success to date.

"Thirdly, in our view, when education has been conducted on a given aspect of foreign policy -- let us say world trade, which is related to the economic problems of a given industry, it is then necessary to consider whether it should not be part of the program of whatever form of rank and file movement exists.

"Lastly -- it is not a violation of united front agreements for one or another individual to find a way of speaking at union meetings on developments in Foreign Policy. This has declined sharply and some new looks at this are necessary.

"IX.

"I want to conclude by saying that our Party has made some serious strides in regard to the problem of concern and attention to industry. Although this report is the first of this kind in some time our leading bodies have spent a major part of their time on industrial questions and thinking generally is

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"geared to the labor movement on all questions. We have the practice of reviewing our work in specific industries regularly. Many of the better developments described are in basic, concentration industries.

"Even some changes in organization in the last two years reflect this new emphasis. As a result of the re-organization many more Party leaders are now familiar with and responsible for the work in industry.

"We have been able to carry through in relation to several industries a concentration program in all respects. Not in all industries that merit it, however; and this must be taken into account and our efforts extended. It is nevertheless a sharp change from three years ago.

"The strongest sector of our Party organization today is in industry -- and it has been for several years the apple of the State's eye.

"Having said all of this we must take note of many shortcomings not the least of which is that altogether too little writing has been done in the Party as a whole on labor questions, review of our work in industry, etc. The absence of so much of our best leadership no doubt contributes to this but the gap has to be filled by all of us."

Care should be used in reporting any of this information so that the Informant will not be disclosed.

Copies of this are being sent to Buffalo, New York, Boston, and Detroit for information.

OFFICE MEMORANDUM • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC, New York (100-80675)(7-2) DATE: 5/3/55

FROM : [redacted] SA

SUBJECT: CIVIL RIGHTS CONGRESS  
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Attached hereto is a copy of a report dated 2/14/55 furnished to the writer by [redacted] on 2/15/55.

b7D

- 1 - [redacted] (P&C)(7-4)
- 1 - 100-84275 (WILLIAM PATTERSON)(12-15)
- 1 - 65-5604 (WILLIAM ALBERTSON)(7-5)
- 1 - 100-95583 (CP, USA Line)(12-14)
- 1 - 100-85051 (MILTON FRIEDMAN)(12-14)
- 1 - 65-14886 [redacted] (Sec.6)
- 1 - 100-106906 [redacted] (12-16)
- 1 - 100-110417 [redacted] (12-10)
- 1 - 100-64057 [redacted] (12-10)
- 1 - 100-61647 [redacted] (12-15)
- 1 - 100-74560 (CP, USA Funds)(12-14)
- 1 - 100-13743 [redacted] (12-10)
- 1 - 100-29687 (IFLWU)(12-14)
- 1 - 100-25857 (PAUL ROBESON)(12-15)
- 1 - 100-80640 (CP, USA Negro Question)(12-14)
- 1 - 100-80918 (J. HOWARD LAWSON)(12-11)
- 1 - 100-46163 [redacted] (12-14)
- 1 - 100-78800 [redacted] (12-10)

1 - 100-124748 [redacted]

1 - 100-123022 [redacted]

- 1 - 100-7413 (NAT ROSS)(12-14)
- 1 - 100-24624 (LOUISE PATTERSON)(12-15)
- 1 - 100- [redacted] (7-6)
- 1 - 100-9364 (JAMES FORD)(12-15)
- 1 - 100-14214 [redacted] (12-15)
- 1 - 100-108571 [redacted] (12-11)
- 1 - 100- [redacted]

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- 1 - 100-110895 [redacted] (12-10)
- 1 - 100-76571 [redacted] (12-14)
- 1 - 100-100802 [redacted] female, Negress, Harlem residence, active in ALP politics in Harlem area)(12-16)

- 1 - 100-83496 [redacted] (12-15)
- 1 - 100-77003 [redacted] (12-13)
- 1 - 100-52331 [redacted] (12-14)
- 1 - 100-65536 [redacted] (12-14)

1 - 100-122825 (FRIEDA(LNU), white, female, age about 50, blue-gray hair, attended 2/21/55 Meeting

[redacted] (12-11)

APH:MCR  
(37)

100-95583-149

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
MAY 8 1955	
FBI - NEW YORK	

*J.V. Waters*

MEMO  
NY 100-80675

The information contained in this report should not be disseminated outside of the Bureau unless it is paraphrased.

The original report is filed in serial # 905  
of

b7D

The informant reported on the "Victory Dinner" held for WILLIAM PATTERSON at "Small's Paradise", Harlem, NY, on 2/10/55.

The CRC has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.



C O P Y  
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Report

Civil Rights Congress  
Activities

Feb. 14, 1955  
New York

re: "Victory Dinner" for William Patterson

The Civil Rights Congress held a "Victory Dinner" for William Patterson at "Small's Paradise", Harlem, N.Y. on February 10th, 1955.

About 350 people came to the dinner which cost \$3.00 per person.

About 75 Negroes were among the guests who represented different progressive mass organizations and trade unions.

William Albertson acted as chairman. Albertson opened the meeting, after the dinner, saying: "On Wednesday (Jan. 26th - mass meeting protesting the jailing of Wm. Patterson) we had a mass meeting demanding the release of Pat and Thursday morning Pat was free..... actually it isn't as I paint it. It was a big fight and we won." He said that this example should serve as a lesson: "This fight for Pat (Patterson) shows that we could win if we will fight for the freedom of all political prisoners". He told the meeting that the Communist leaders, Gene Dennis, Ben Davis, etc. are going to be released in March and that the Department of Justice is planning to rearest them and that "the C.R.C. stands ready to develop a movement against the rearest and reimprisonment of the Communist leaders." He called upon the people to fight against the "thought control Smith Act." He introduced to the public ("take a bow") Milton Freidman, "a great lawyer who helped Pat win his freedom." He said that Freidman told him that the Department of Justice is getting

att. 100-95583-149

ready to appeal to the U.S. Supreme Court against the decission of the Circuit Court to free Patterson.

[redacted] stated that she "is proud to be on the same platform with William Patterson and speack out for the Civil liberties of the people". She said that "the American Constitution guarantees the American people the right to speack out their minds. America was great and free because the people could talk about anything they felt like talking. The American people had the right to dissent. I am now fighting for this right. I'm fighting not because I have changed but because America has changed". She stated that "it is a lie that they want to fight Russia because the Russians have a different ideology" she said that the English fought the Germans in World War I when Germany had the Kaizer. "It has nothing to do with ideology. Russia is getting to strong, to competative and they a re afraid of her. This is the real reason why they want to fight Russia." She said that if Russia would have the same regime that this country has "there would be two Dulleses and two Brownells fighting each other just as the English king fought the German Kaizer". She called upon "the American leaders" to organize the people "to fight for the constitution."

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[redacted] read her poem "The Negro at the Bar of Justice" which "I dedicate this poem to the beloved leader William Patterson and to all fighters for freedom and peace".

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[redacted] sang. One song she dedicated to Wm. Patterson.

[redacted] of the Patterson Dinner Committee, made the collection speech. She spoke about "the important task the C.R.C. took upon itself to fight against the rearest of the Communist leaders who will be released in March" exclaiming: "We don't want any more Smith Act victims!" She told the meeting: "The court freed Pat 21 days before his term would expire. But Brownell

want him to serve these last 21 days and for this the Justice Department is spending our money. I say: we succeeded in freeing Pat we must fight he should be free."

About \$900 was collected. [redacted] donated \$100. An unanimous donation was announced of \$250. This was given by [redacted] "money that we were able to snatch away from our treasure" (the Fur Workers Union. This money was turned over to Albertson at the C.R.C. office.

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Paul Robeson sang a few songs. He made short speech before he introduced "my beloved friend Pat." He said that "the American people have a great responsibility in this struggle for peace and freedom. The people of the whole world are looking to us to stop the American war makers". He spoke of "the awakenning of the colonial people" underlining that "no one is able to stop this March to freedom". He also stated that "I haven't the slightest doubt that Formosa will be back in the hands of the Chinese people. We must remember that 6 million people of China want Formosa and they will take it." Robeson introduced Wm. Patterson as the last speaker.

Albertson presented to Patterson a leather briefcase and an oil portret of Patterson showing the Rosenbergs (Atom Spies) in prison made by a woman artist now a member of the Ladies Garment Workers Union. Patterson thanked for the gifts and he thanked everyone for sending to him the cards. (issued by C.R.C.) "There were thousands of these cards that I got in prison. You'll be suprised to learn how these cards changed my stature in prison. They even changed the stature of the jailers." He called upon the people to fight for the freedom of the Communist leaders. "I do not ask of you to be Communists. All of you here know your mind on this score but I say that America can not be free if there is one Communist in prison." He said that "it is about time for the leaders of this government to recognize the fact that no one can turn back the clock of history: The people of the

world our march to their freedom and there isn't a power to stop them. I honestly believe that we can win our freedom here through a democratic process but to achieve this we strengthen the peoples organizations, we must go into these organizations and help them to organize our people. We must strengthen the labor movement. We must work for unity between the negro and white people. Having a strong labor movement and a strong peoples democratic front. We can not loose. Victory will be ours". (Patterson had to cut short his speech because he lost his upper plate while talking).

Albertson read some telegrams of greetings to Patterson: from J. Howard Lawson; Pittsburg C.R.C.; California C.R.C.; Colorado Comm. for the Protection of Civil Liberties.

At the "Victory Dinner" for Wm. Patterson held on Feb. 10th, 1955 at Small's Paradise I saw the following people:

[redacted]  
[redacted] Nat Ross, Mrs. Patterson and  
[redacted] James Ford and [redacted]  
[redacted] (from Queens)  
[redacted] (ladies Garment Workers) [redacted] (negro woman)  
[redacted] Freeda,  
[redacted]

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OFFICE MEMORANDUM • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC, New York (100-80675)(7-2) DATE: 5/3/55

FROM : [redacted] SA

SUBJECT: CIVIL RIGHTS CONGRESS  
IS-C

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Attached hereto is a copy of a report dated 3/12/55 furnished to the writer by [redacted] on 3/15/55.

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The information contained in this report should not be disseminated outside of the Bureau unless it is paraphrased.

The original report is filed in serial # 887 of [redacted]

b7D

The informant reported on a meeting of the Finance Committee of the CRC which was held on 3/7/55 at 6 East 17th Street, NYC, NY.

The CRC has been designated by the Attorney General of the U.S. pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

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- 1 - [redacted] (P&C)(7-4)
- 1 - 65-5604 (BILL ALBERTSON)(12-11)
- 1 - 100- (MAX GEIGER, white, male, 60, grey hair, 5'7", 170 lbs., CRC Finance Committee; Fund raiser for United Jewish Appeal)(7-6)
- 1 - 100-69692 [redacted] (12-14)
- 1 - 100-94907 [redacted] (12-11)
- 1 - 100-124051 [redacted] (7-6)
- 1 - 100-52331 [redacted] (12-14)
- 1 - 100-49144 [redacted] (7-5)
- 1 - 100-10017 (ALBERT KAHN)(12-14)
- 1 - 105-4445 [redacted] (12-15)
- 1 - 100-47572 (HARRY SACHER)(12-9)
- 1 - 100-95583 (CP, USA Line)(12-14)
- 1 - 100-25857 (PAUL ROBESON)(12-15)
- 1 - 100-101279 [redacted] (12-15)

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SEARCHED	INDEXED
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MAY 3 1955	

*Mitras*

C O P Y  
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Report

Civil Rights Congress  
Activities

March 12, 1955  
New York

A meeting of the Finance Committee of the Civil Rights Congress was held on March 7th, 1955 at 6 E. 17th St. N.Y.C.

The following members of the Finance Committee were present at this first meeting of the Finance Committee: Bill Albertson, [redacted]

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[redacted] Bill Albertson reported to the Committee that the National Committee of the C.R.C. "must have a minimum of \$500 a week to keep going". This, he said, does not include the different campaigns which the C.R.C. is conducting. He said that the National Committee of the C.R.C. is not worried about funds for the campaigns because each campaign pays for itself and quite often there is some money left for the National office.

Bill reported that the out of town chapters of the C.R.C. pledged to raise for the National office \$250 a week, "but we dont expect that much. The most we expect from them is about \$200 a week. The Finance Committee will have to raise \$300 a week."

During the discussions on this subject, in which everyone participated, it was pointed out that it will be a hard job to raise \$300 a week for 52 weeks a year. Bill said that the National Committee realized this, especially when one takes into consideration that N.Y. has no mass C.R.C. organization which would help the Finance Committee in the different projects to raise funds, but "we just must find ways and means how to raise this amount if we want the C.R.C. to keep functioning as an effective fighting

*att*

*100-95502-158*

organization. There is another alternative though - to reduce the staff. The National office has 4 political workers: Patterson, myself (Albertson) [redacted] and one, sometime 2 or 2½ secretaries. If you agree on this we could try and see how it will work out."

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Another discussion followed. The Finance Committee did not agree on the question of reducing the staff: as it is the C.R.C. is rather understaffed. A further cut in the staff will cripple the work of the organization.

The meeting started discussion of different "long term projects" for the raising of funds:

1. The organization of Monthly Forums.
2. Theatre parties.
3. House parties in the different N.Y. area.
4. The raising of funds on special issues when such come up - by organizing mass meeting.
5. To exploit on a more extensive scale the C.R.C. mailing list and
6. To increase to personell of the Finance Committee; to have in the Finance Committee representatives of every N.Y. area and to try to get some from upstate N.Y.

This program was approved.

For immediate action it was decided to hold an open forum with questions and answers on the issue of "the stool pigeon and the government paid witness" because "it is a hot issue and received a million dollars worth of publicity". It was decided to hold this forum on March 27th or April 3rd. Bill was instructed to contact Albert Kahn,

[redacted] (because of his new book the "Atom Spy Hoax") and the lawyer [redacted] Albertson should report to the next meeting (March 14th) if the above people are available and if the Yugoslav Hall is available for one of the above mentioned dates. It was also decided to organize similar meetings at the different N.Y. boroughs.

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Bill reported that "the staff" decided to mail "8,000 pieces" which will go out immediately. This mailing will consist of a letter from Paul Robeson asking for support for C.R.C., a letter on C.R.C. activities signed by Wm. Albertson and a copy of the book "We charge Genocide". Albertson said that "we expect to raise at least \$5,000 from this project." He said that December 1954 the office had a mailing of 35,000 pieces on different subjects and that "this mailing brought in a nice few thousand dollars."

It was also decided to instruct [redacted] to negotiate with a group which produces opera in the "Village" in N.Y. and find out if the C.R.C. could get there tickets for resale to people and make on each ticket \$1.00.

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It was also decided to contact [redacted] about arranging in his apartment a house party.

It was decided that the Finance Committee will meet each Monday at the same place.